

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1976

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Variable Temp. 13-17 (55-63). Tomorrow: variable. Wednesday: Temp. 15-17 (59-63). Thursday: Temp. 13-14 (55-58). Friday: Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Saturday: Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Sunday: Temp. 12-14 (54-57). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Monday: Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Tuesday: Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Wednesday: Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Thursday: Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Friday: Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Saturday: Temp. 12-14 (54-57). Sunday: Temp. 12-14 (54-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE

28,979



FRUGGLE IN EAST JERUSALEM—An Israeli border policeman holding an Arab girl by the air as high school students in occupied East Jerusalem demonstrated on Sunday.

## Israel Acts To Defuse Arab Strike

### 5 Seized on Eve Of Huge Walkout

TEL AVIV, March 29 (UPI)—Israeli authorities today arrested suspected agitators on the eve of the first general strike called for 400,000 Arab citizens of the Jewish state.

In the occupied West Bank of Jordan, hundreds of young demonstrators raised stone barricades, set fires on fire and hoisted the black, red and green flag of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Incidents were reported at the village of Bir Zeit, near Bethlehem, and at Ramallah. Schools and many businesses were closed in the two towns and in East Jerusalem. Israeli troops watched the demonstrations. No violence was reported.

Police sources said five agitators affiliated with the Israeli Communist party were arrested in Nazareth early today.

The sources said they would be held until after tomorrow's general strike, called to protest a plan to requisition Arab-owned lands.

## King Begins Tour of Andalusia

### Police Halt Press Conference By Spain Opposition Leaders

MADRID, March 29.—The king tonight stopped a news conference called by Socialist, Communist and other opposition leaders to present the terms of their newly forged alliance.

Plainclothesmen blocked the entrance to the building where the setting was to take place, preventing newsman from entering to take several of the politicians in custody.

The news conference was to be held at the office of the king's lawyer Antonio Garcia-Arriaga.

The news conference had been called by a written order of Interior Minister, Mr. Garcia-Travieso said.

The agreement struck Friday 13 opposition groups, rejects slow reform program undertaken by the government, politicians said. It called for a "democratic rupture," or break in the regime, and an immediate consultation of the people on what political future they want.

The groups include the Communist party, the Spanish Socialist Workers party, the Communist-dominated Workers' Congress and the Christian Democratic left. The alliance was called the Democratic Coordination.

Meanwhile, King Juan Carlos offered a warm but restrained welcome in Spain's poorest region as he began a week-long tour of Andalusia to bolster his regime's stability after four months of political unrest.

A 21-gun salute and shouts of "long live the king!" greeted the 34-year-old monarch. Heavy security surrounded him as he shook hands with dignitaries en route to Seville's 12th-century cathedral.

Government sources in Madrid said Premier Carlos Arias Navarro considered the leftist alliance subversive in that it questioned the monarchy, and once again raised the controversial question of autonomy for various parts of Spain.

Private sources also said the government was concerned because the inclusion of the Communist in the new front made it impossible for the regime to seek out a political truce with the opposition. The government has said all parties are acceptable except the Communists and terrorists on both the left and right.

The king, accompanied by Queen Sofia, arrived in Seville 24 hours after police and demonstrators had clashed, injuring 30 persons. The police fired rubber bullets and routed an estimated 2,000 demonstrators yesterday.

## Security Fence Up in Belfast

### Up in Belfast

BELFAST, March 29 (Reuters).—Belfast citizens circulated freely today inside a two-mile-long steel fence newly erected around the city center.

The 12-foot security net will allow pedestrians to walk around the shopping streets without being repeatedly searched.

No cars are allowed into the zone and buses are searched before being allowed to pass through. Hundreds of security men and British troops man the 17 gates where pedestrians are thoroughly searched.

The focus of the work stoppage was expected to be Nazareth, in the Galilee area of Israel.

Nazareth's Mayor Yehia Zayad, a member of the Communist party in parliament, has been one of the most prominent Arab leaders calling for the strike.

A council of Arab leaders from various localities voted last week to oppose the protest. Mr. Zayad called the vote "a knife in the back of the masses."

Israeli officials said the government has ordered police to keep the peace everywhere and in every way possible.

The Communist party newspaper Al Jihad called on Arabs to refrain from violence during the one-day strike. The first such widespread protest since the state of Israel was established nearly 28 years ago.

Police called in 20 Arab leaders and asked them to promise not to carry out any action likely to disrupt the peace.

Police sources said three of the five Communist arrested were active in the Committee for Protection of Arab Lands, a group set up after the government announced the requisition plan.

At issue are thousands of acres of hilly land in the Galilee area owned by Jews as well as Arabs. The government has promised money and other land in exchange for the territory, to be taken for a predominantly Jewish housing project and an army installation.

The Jewish population in Galilee has been declining in recent years and the Arab population increasing. The region is now about 55-per-cent Jewish and 45-per-cent Arab.

In Jerusalem, the leadership of Israel's ruling Labor party called a special meeting to debate the expulsion from Israel Saturday of two West Bank activists shortly before registration opened for municipal elections in the territory captured from Jordan in 1967.

A number of public figures in Israel have criticized the government's handling of the affair. One of those expelled had said he would run for mayor of Hebron in the April 12 elections.

Anyone over the age of 25 who can read and write and who is not a municipal employee and does not have a criminal past is eligible to submit his name in Israel as a candidate. Arab notables in the West Bank sent telegrams to Israeli authorities to protest the deportation.

## Belgian Machine Gun Picked By U.S. Over American Model

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—The U.S. Army announced today that it has chosen a Belgian machine gun over a U.S.-manufactured competitor, even though the U.S. weapon costs less and was rated higher in some tests.

The Belgian gun was picked, the Army said, because it is superior overall to a U.S. weapon.

The Army said the reliability of the Belgian gun made it the best weapon.

The prospective purchase of 14,000 machine guns for about \$30 million has been the focus of maneuvering by rival groups of congressmen.

The Maine congressional delegation urged Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld to select the M-49 machine gun, manufactured by the Marmont Corp., a Maine firm. Powerful members of the Senate Armed Services Committee lobbied for the Belgian gun, on the grounds that its selection would enhance standardization of weapons in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Belgium's efforts to sell the United States its machine gun also figured in last year's U.S. success in persuading Belgium and three other NATO countries to buy the new F-16 fighter plane instead of France's competing Mirage F-1.

James Schlesinger, then Secretary of Defense, dangled the possibility of a U.S. purchase of the Belgian gun in front of Belgian officials, although Pentagon leaders denied there was any commitment to buy.

In its announcement, the Army denied that selection of the Belgian gun was related to the Belgian decision to go along with Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands in buying the F-16.

The Army said it acted on the basis of tests under way since 1974 to find a replacement for a jam-prone machine gun which has been mounted on U.S. tanks and other armored vehicles.

Costs \$300 More

The Army did not provide any specific information on the relative costs of the competing weapons but members of Congress have said that each Belgian gun would cost about \$800 more than the U.S. model.

According to the Army, tests showed that the U.S.-made M-49 machine gun would have a service life about 31 per cent better than the Belgian gun but that the Belgian weapon is approximately three times as reliable as the U.S. gun.

Reliability is measured by the number of rounds fired without a stoppage or failure.

The Army said it intends to start negotiations for a contract to buy the Belgian gun, which is made by the Fabrique Nationale d'Armes in Herstal.

## Rail Merger This Week Is Largest U.S. Corporate Reorganization

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, March 29 (UPI).—At midnight Wednesday, some of the most famous names in U.S. railroad history will fade into history.

Gone will be the Lehigh Valley, Erie Lackawanna, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Ann Arbor, Lehigh and Hudson River, the Reading Railroad and the biggest of all, the Penn Central, product of a merger in 1968 of the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads.

Replacing these bankrupt companies, with a somewhat trimmed-down network of routes that stretches into 17 states and the District of Columbia, will be Consolidated Rail Corp.

Known as Conrail, the new company is the result of the largest corporate reorganization in U.S. history and the most massive federal intervention in private industry.

Conrail also represents an enormous gamble by the federal government, that \$6.8 billion in aid and loan guarantees can resurrect a largely decrepit rail system east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

The goal of legislation that mandated the reorganization is to restore first-class rail service to a region where the absence of efficient transportation has contributed to economic decline and loss of jobs.

Losing \$1 Billion a Day

An equally important goal is to restore the northeast rail business as a private enterprise, to replace a system that currently eats up \$1 billion a day in losses that mostly are absorbed by the taxpayers.

Within the government and the rail industry there is a widespread belief that failure to restore rail-

road to the private sector, in the most densely populated section of the nation, ultimately would result in nationalization of the entire system.

If Conrail fails to become a profitable business, the only methods of keeping vital Northeast and Midwest rail services alive would be some form of outright government ownership or policies that would encourage Southern and Western railroads to expand into territory now served by the bankrupt lines.

Edward Jordan, chairman of Conrail, dismisses such worries and contends that his railroad will be a success. But there are plenty of doubters, including such men as Jervis Langdon, president



BEIRUT SCENE—Leftist guerrillas resting in battle-ravaged street in hotel district yesterday after the last Phalangist resistors were killed or captured in the Hilton (rear).

## Key Police Aide Slain as Terrorists Defy Junta

### Videla Takes Oath in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, March 29 (AP).—Gen. Jorge Videla, 50, took the oath of office as Argentina's President today, five days after he led a bloodless coup that ousted Mrs. Isabel Peron from the presidency.

Hours before the general was sworn in, guerrillas defied the new military junta by assassinating a high federal police official near his home in a Buenos Aires suburb. In Cordoba, Argentina's second largest city, authorities announced the arrest of seven persons at newsstands where "subversive Marxist" publications were found.

Three persons—who the police said were assumed to be leftist guerrillas—made a machine-gun attack on Chief Inspector Guillermo Pavon as he left his home for work this morning. He died instantly. His chauffeur was seriously wounded. The attackers fled in a pickup truck.

Political violence by the right and left has killed more than 200 Argentines this year. The new regime has said that one of its major goals will be the curbing of terrorism and subversion.

The junta, which also includes the commanders of the navy and air force, named an eight-man Cabinet yesterday.

A key member of the new regime is Economics Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz.

## At \$60 Million a Plane Britain, France Fail to Clear Production of New Concorde

PARIS, March 29 (UPI).—The Concorde supersonic jetliner failed today to get a new commercial vote of confidence from its makers, Britain and France, and the aircraft now faces extinction after the initial production run of 16 Concorde is completed.

A joint communiqué issued after talks here between France's secretary of state for transport, Marcel Cavallé, and the British minister of state for industry, Gerald Kaufman, committed the two countries to continuing to study the future of supersonic air travel.

The tone of the communiqué and comments by the participants in the seven hours of talks suggested, however, that both countries have concluded that they cannot continue producing the \$60-million-a-copy aircraft unless there is a breakthrough in marketing within the next few months.

French officials had hoped that U.S. Secretary of Transportation William Coleman's decision to allow the Concorde to land in the United States would encourage other airlines to buy Concorde.

But Mr. Coleman's decision remains wrapped in uncertainty because of local legal challenges, and the airlines have failed to make a decision. The French and British governments need to sell

## Fighting Continues In Beirut

### Jumblat Doubts A Truce Soon

BEIRUT, March 29 (UPI).—Fighting continued across Lebanon today, with no political solution in sight.

Artillery and mortar shells landed in the center of Beirut, keeping the streets deserted and resulting in about 200 casualties. Leftist Muslims advanced slowly along the seacoast, seeking to overrun the headquarters of the Christian Phalangist party, now about three-quarters of a mile from the leftist front line.

The battle zone centered on the Hilton Hotel, which was the last Phalangist outpost in the luxury hotel area but which was captured by the leftists yesterday.

Looting Along Docks

Several fires smoldered in the devastated dock area, where damage in the last two days was estimated at 75 million Lebanese pounds (\$31 million). Goods that escaped the flames lay at the mercy of looters and dozens of trucks shuttled from the harbor into rightist areas.

Socialist leader Kamal Jumblat met with his allies and said later that he saw "no ray of hope" for peace soon.

He reiterated that he would accept no form of compromise with the Christians and would be ready to end the war only when they agree to all his demands for secularization of the state.

"We have not yet accepted a cease-fire because we do not trust the proposed political solutions, which are full of trickery," Mr. Jumblat said.

After a morning lull, mortar fire from rightist lines dropped around the rebel army radio station in Beirut.

The few citizens who had gone out to buy food ran for shelter and by early afternoon the once-jammed shopping sector was empty. Only hordes of stray cats and numerous rats could be seen, picking through remains of garbage on every street corner.

Despite their setback at the Hilton, the Phalangists said their forces were holding positions "along all fronts."

## Key Police Aide Slain as Terrorists Defy Junta

### Videla Takes Oath in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, March 29 (AP).—Gen. Jorge Videla, 50, took the oath of office as Argentina's President today, five days after he led a bloodless coup that ousted Mrs. Isabel Peron from the presidency.

Hours before the general was sworn in, guerrillas defied the new military junta by assassinating a high federal police official near his home in a Buenos Aires suburb. In Cordoba, Argentina's second largest city, authorities announced the arrest of seven persons at newsstands where "subversive Marxist" publications were found.

Three persons—who the police said were assumed to be leftist guerrillas—made a machine-gun attack on Chief Inspector Guillermo Pavon as he left his home for work this morning. He died instantly. His chauffeur was seriously wounded. The attackers fled in a pickup truck.

Political violence by the right and left has killed more than 200 Argentines this year. The new regime has said that one of its major goals will be the curbing of terrorism and subversion.

The junta, which also includes the commanders of the navy and air force, named an eight-man Cabinet yesterday.

A key member of the new regime is Economics Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz.

## At \$60 Million a Plane Britain, France Fail to Clear Production of New Concorde

PARIS, March 29 (UPI).—The Concorde supersonic jetliner failed today to get a new commercial vote of confidence from its makers, Britain and France, and the aircraft now faces extinction after the initial production run of 16 Concorde is completed.

A joint communiqué issued after talks here between France's secretary of state for transport, Marcel Cavallé, and the British minister of state for industry, Gerald Kaufman, committed the two countries to continuing to study the future of supersonic air travel.

The tone of the communiqué and comments by the participants in the seven hours of talks suggested, however, that both countries have concluded that they cannot continue producing the \$60-million-a-copy aircraft unless there is a breakthrough in marketing within the next few months.

French officials had hoped that U.S. Secretary of Transportation William Coleman's decision to allow the Concorde to land in the United States would encourage other airlines to buy Concorde.

But Mr. Coleman's decision remains wrapped in uncertainty because of local legal challenges, and the airlines have failed to make a decision. The French and British governments need to sell

## Key Police Aide Slain as Terrorists Defy Junta

### Videla Takes Oath in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, March 29 (AP).—Gen. Jorge Videla, 50, took the oath of office as Argentina's President today, five days after he led a bloodless coup that ousted Mrs. Isabel Peron from the presidency.

Hours before the general was sworn in, guerrillas defied the new military junta by assassinating a high federal police official near his home in a Buenos Aires suburb. In Cordoba, Argentina's second largest city, authorities announced the arrest of seven persons at newsstands where "subversive Marxist" publications were found.

Three persons—who the police said were assumed to be leftist guerrillas—made a machine-gun attack on Chief Inspector Guillermo Pavon as he left his home for work this morning. He died instantly. His chauffeur was seriously wounded. The attackers fled in a pickup truck.

Political violence by the right and left has killed more than 200 Argentines this year. The new regime has said that one of its major goals will be the curbing of terrorism and subversion.

The junta, which also includes the commanders of the navy and air force, named an eight-man Cabinet yesterday.

A key member of the new regime is Economics Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz.

## At \$60 Million a Plane Britain, France Fail to Clear Production of New Concorde

PARIS, March 29 (UPI).—The Concorde supersonic jetliner failed today to get a new commercial vote of confidence from its makers, Britain and France, and the aircraft now faces extinction after the initial production run of 16 Concorde is completed.

A joint communiqué issued after talks here between France's secretary of state for transport, Marcel Cavallé, and the British minister of state for industry, Gerald Kaufman, committed the two countries to continuing to study the future of supersonic air travel.

The tone of the communiqué and comments by the participants in the seven hours of talks suggested, however, that both countries have concluded that they cannot continue producing the \$60-million-a-copy aircraft unless there is a breakthrough in marketing within the next few months.

French officials had hoped that U.S. Secretary of Transportation William Coleman's decision to allow the Concorde to land in the United States would encourage other airlines to buy Concorde.

But Mr. Coleman's decision remains wrapped in uncertainty because of local legal challenges, and the airlines have failed to make a decision. The French and British governments need to sell



## Military Opposes Changes Soon Clash Over Power to Amend May Delay Portugal Charter

By Marvyn Howe

LISBON, March 29 (NYT).—Portuguese deputies are putting finishing touches on the country's new constitution, which as it stands is the most advanced charter in Western Europe in the defense of human rights and the economic and social rights of workers.

The new constitution, which clearly bears the imprint of the present majority Socialist party, could come under serious fire should a liberal-conservative coalition win next month's national legislative elections.

At present the conservative Social Democratic Center and the liberal Popular Democrats are waging a battle for the right of the future assembly to revise the constitution.

Portugal's leftist military leadership, however, has stipulated that constitutional revision could only be the work of the second legislature, in four years time. The military says their aim is to preserve the social gains of their revolution—which are incorporated

in the present constitution—and to provide the country with badly needed political stability.

But the debate over constitutional revision continues, threatening to delay the elections April 25, the second anniversary of the military coup against the old rightist regime.

Even prominent Socialists such as Jorge Campino, minister of foreign trade and tourism, have come out recently in favor of the possibility of a constitutional revision.

Lisbon's leading daily, the Socialist *Diário de Notícias*, warned that too rigid a system preventing constitutional revision in the next legislature could "endanger democracy" and "foment coups d'état."

The ruling military Council of the Revolution has expressed concern over delays by the Constituent Assembly and conveyed to the assembly president its "strong desire" that the elections be held on time.

Assembly President Henrique de Barros warned the assemblymen that they would be in "a very difficult situation" if they did not conclude their work by the scheduled closing date Friday.

The assemblymen will debate on Wednesday articles on the status of Portugal's Atlantic islands, the Azores and Madeira. There are deep divisions within the Constituent Assembly on the degree of autonomy to be accorded to the islands.

After the debate, the assembly must take up technical questions such as when the constitution will go into effect and the qualifications for a presidential candidate.

Finally, the assembly will review the entire draft constitution and take the final vote Thursday.

Some deputies expect renewed debate during review of the text, which has already been approved, because the political context has changed, and the political parties have assumed more radical positions with the approach of elections.

"Many Socialists and Popular Democrats would probably not vote now the way they voted last summer, when the country was threatened by a Communist takeover," a Popular Democratic deputy said candidly.

## Callaghan, Foot Seen Even in 2d Ballot Today

LONDON, March 29 (Reuters).—Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and left-wing Employment Secretary Michael Foot are expected to finish almost even in tomorrow's second stage of the Labor party election to choose a prime minister.

Most Laborite members of Parliament have already cast their votes, although the ballot does not close until noon tomorrow. The result will be announced about 1630 GMT, but it will probably be indecisive, as was the first ballot last week.

Mr. Callaghan is tipped to win a third ballot, which would close next Monday. Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, the only other contender left in the race, is expected to be a distant third tomorrow.

## 1969 Milan Bombing Probers Arrest General and Captain

ROME, March 29 (AP).—An army general who formerly headed Italy's counterintelligence service and a captain were arrested last night in the investigation of one of Italy's worst acts of terrorism, the 1969 bombing that killed 16 persons and injured 100 in Milan.

Police sources identified the detainees as Gen. Gianadello Maletti, who from 1971 to last year was chief of Office D of the Defense Intelligence Service (SID), and Capt. Antonio La Bruna, also a counterintelligence specialist.

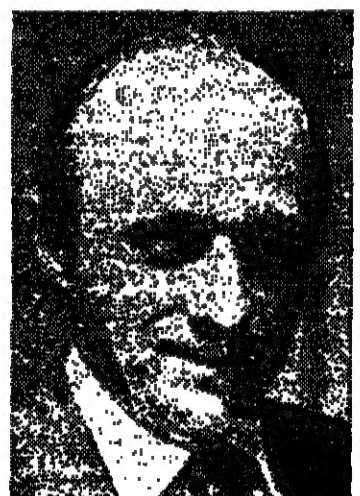
The sources said that after their arrest they were driven in a police motorcade to Catanzaro, in Calabria in southern Italy, where the investigation into the Milan bombing is now under way.

The accusations that led to the two officers' arrests were not immediately disclosed. The sources said that their detention was ordered by the investigating magistrate in Catanzaro.

Separate investigations into the bombing have led to charges against two groups of persons: anarchists and extreme rightists.

Pietro Valpreda, a dancer whose three-year detention without trial led to a reform of Italy's bail system, and three other anarchists were the first to be charged in the mass murder.

Another investigation produced similar charges against Giovanni



Gen. Gianadello Maletti

Ventura, and Franco Freda, extreme rightists arrested 32 months after the Valpreda group was seized within days of the attack.

The intelligence agency has already been rocked by a scandal involving an alleged cover-up of rightist plots and subversive activities.

Gen. Vito Miceli, a former head of the SID, was arrested in 1974 in the alleged cover-up. The charges against him are still pending.



IT ADDS UP—The computerized world population clock at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, ticking at the rate of 2.2 persons a second, passed the 4-billion mark at midnight last Saturday.

## Rights Group Says Rhodesia Regularly Tortures Detainees

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 29 (WP).—Torture is regularly employed by Rhodesian police and security forces to extract information from Africans suspected of aiding guerrillas, Amnesty International said today.

"Many hundreds of Africans" are reported to have been tortured, the independent agency said in a brief study. It said that the techniques include "beating on the body with fists and sticks, beating on the soles of the feet with sticks and the application of electric shocks by means of electrodes or cattle goods."

"In addition, torture victims have been threatened with castration or immersion in barrels of water until unconscious," the report said.

Amnesty International is a human-rights group of liberal persuasion that examines political abuse in Eastern Europe, the West and Third World nations. It has a reputation for reliability.

Minority Rule  
The Rhodesia study examined some methods used by Prime Minister Ian Smith to maintain his white-minority regime in a country of 280,000 whites and 5 million blacks.

The Smith regime, the report said, imprisons Africans indefinitely without charge or trial and more than 700 are currently estimated to be in custody. The study said that more than 500 other political prisoners have been convicted of offenses that ranged from violence to membership in an illegal organization.

A principal technique of repression, Amnesty International said, is the "forced resettlement" of villagers behind the barbed wire of a "protected" village. India uses this method against Naga tribesmen and the United States tried it in Vietnam. Its aim is to deprive guerrillas of a friendly base.

The rights group estimated that Mr. Smith has penned 100,000 to 300,000 persons inside "protected" villages. Inmates can leave to till fields only in the daytime. Those found outside at night can be shot on the spot.

Amnesty International said that authorities, after freeing prisoners, often force them to live where they cannot work and to stay in a narrowly circumscribed area.

Death Penalty  
The rights group said there is a growing use of the death penalty, sometimes after trials that are held in secret. Since Rhodesia broke away from Britain in 1965, Amnesty International said, more than 60 persons have been hanged. The total includes those convicted of murder and other crimes as well as political offenses.

The study said that the death penalty is now required for arson.

for guerrilla offenses involving explosives and for recruiting guerrillas. Death may be imposed for possessing arms, committing terrorist acts or sheltering guerrillas, it said.

According to the report, the Smith regime has a law that provides for compensation to police and others successfully sued by torture victims for damages. Another law empowers a minister to halt any damage claim.

The rights group said that it is "particularly concerned" over the regime's "refusal to establish an independent inquiry into allegations of atrocities committed by the Rhodesian security forces."

## Most Refugees Have Fled Two Angolan Camps

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, March 29 (AP).—Almost all the 4,000 refugees housed in camps in southern Angola have now fled into South-West Africa (Namibia) following the withdrawal of South African troops from the region, a government spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said, "We expect them to stay here for about a month while we wait and see what happens in Angola. Then when the situation has been cleared up, they will return."

The refugees are mainly black Angolans but also include more than 500 white Portuguese. All seek sanctuary in the Kavango region of South-West Africa near the border town of Rundu, because they fear reprisals by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Many of the refugees supported the two defeated rival organizations in Angola's civil war. South Africa maintained the refugee camps and cared for the refugees until it decided to withdraw from Angola.

## U.S. Study Finds A Non-Narcotic Drug Cures Pain

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP).—Motrin, a drug prescribed for arthritis, may be the first non-narcotic drug that is a more effective pain killer than aspirin, according to a new study.

The researchers considered the cases of 192 dental patients, aged 16 to 30, who had surgery to remove impacted wisdom teeth and teeth that were embedded under gums and gums. A group of the patients was given Motrin to relieve the often painful gum inflammation that followed the surgery.

The results of the study were revealed at a dental research meeting in Miami yesterday by Dr. Stephen Cooper, assistant professor of oral surgery and pharmacology at Georgetown University. Dr. Cooper said that, if Motrin proved as safe as aspirin, it would be the first non-narcotic drug to be as effective as aspirin. He added: "We saw no serious side effects in outpatients."

Some of the patients were given a dose of aspirin equivalent to one ordinary aspirin tablet, some the equivalent of two tablets. Some were given a small, some a larger dose of Motrin, an Upjohn product for which the scientific name is ibuprofen. Some were given a "placebo," or ineffective drug, as a further check.

The smallest dose of Motrin proved as effective as the two-tablet dose of aspirin and the larger dose of Motrin was "significantly better," Dr. Cooper reported.

## Seeks Shoring Up of Egypt's Economy, Mideast Policy Sadat in Bonn, Starting 5-Nation Europe Tour

By Michael Getler

BONN, March 29 (WP).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrived here today, seeking financial support for his country's beleaguered economy and international backing for his generally moderate approach to a solution in the Middle East.

It is the first visit of an Egyptian chief executive to West Germany and also the first stop on a five-nation tour that could be of considerable importance to Mr. Sadat's standing in the Arab world.

The West German government clearly was treating the visit as an important one, although Mr. Sadat probably will leave here in five days with less money than he wants and without any military aid to help replace the Soviet equipment now rusting in Egyptian arsenals.

The Egyptian leader's arrival was preceded by the publication and broadcast here of Sadat interviews that generally have been well received and appeared to enhance his reputation in Bonn as the most moderate and important of the Arab leaders and as the key figure in easing Arab-Israeli tensions.

Effect on Hardliners  
For Mr. Sadat, the trip to West Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Yugoslavia, with a stop in Vatican City, could bring some relief to Egypt's virtually bankrupt economy and could also help demonstrate high-level support for his policy. This could relieve some of the pressure on him at home from those Arab quarters seeking a tougher stance against the Israelis.

Mr. Sadat and West German officials are expected to sign tomorrow two new aid agreements, previously negotiated for about \$90 million. Egypt ranks second on the West German aid list, having received about \$400 million since 1972. The Egyptian wanted more and although no more is likely to be forthcoming, Bonn government spokesmen have not totally ruled out the possibility of additional assistance.

Mr. Sadat met with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and President Walter Scheel today and will meet tomorrow with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the ruling Social Democratic party's chairman, Willy Brandt.

The Sadat visit may also have a significant bearing on the status here of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which wants to open an office in Bonn. The government says that there is no law barring the PLO from setting up shop, although it is not prepared to grant diplomatic recognition to the organization.

The issue of a PLO office is expected to come up in the Sadat-Schmidt discussions. In a luncheon address today, Mr. Genscher said: "It has not been sufficient to realize that the point is how the right of the Palestinian people to live under their own state authority can be put into practice."

The West Germans have been scrupulously careful to maintain good relations with both Israel and Arab countries and insist

that both the rights of the Israelis and those of the Palestinians must be protected in a peaceful solution.

To protect those dual relations, Bonn is expected to refrain from selling new arms to Egypt. Mr. Sadat is known to want about 120 new Alpha-jet attack planes, which are built jointly by West Germany and France. Mr. Sadat is apt to have more luck getting the French to sell them in a deal which might be financed with West German credits.

Mr. Sadat's disavowal this month of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty has added a timely significance to his visit to West European countries. He is trying to induce West Germany to play a larger role in the Middle East, perhaps to the point of participating militarily with other nations in a peace-keeping force.

The West Germans have backed away from such a role, indicating that they will act only in

conjunction with the eight other countries of the European Economic Community and suggesting that no participation in peace-keeping forces is likely.

Mr. Sadat's call for West Germany to shoulder responsibilities equal to its world role is a sensitive point, which the Bonn government continually tries to avoid. It prefers a low profile, insisting that it is not a world power, that it can act only in concert with its partners and that it does not have a bottomless treasury.

Sadat Shakes Up Press  
CAIRO, March 29 (UPI).—Some big names disappeared today from newspaper mastheads in a shake-up decreed by President Anwar Sadat just before his departure on a European tour.

Among the journalists replaced were Hassan Abdel Kaddous, board chairman of the newspaper *Al-Ahram*; Ali Amin, board chair-

man of the *Al-Akhar* newspaper group; and his twin brother, Mustafa Amin, editor of the weekly newspaper *Akhbar El-Yom*.

All three will continue to function as staff writers, with daily newspaper assignments or weekly columns.

Mr. Sadat ordered the shake-up based on his capacity as chairman of the Arab Socialist Union, the nation's only political party, elected last year, legally from the national press under a nationalization law promulgated in 1960.

Several public speeches in the past weeks, Mr. Sadat had to dispute recent attacks of the press that he was a "strong" leader, "strong" on the economy, "strong" on the military, "strong" on the press, "strong" on the economy, "strong" on the military, "strong" on the press.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat met by West German President Walter Scheel in Bonn.

## Youth of India Urged to Plant, Not to Reap

NEW DELHI, March 29 (Reuters).—To win promotion in the youth wing of India's governing Congress party, candidates must "henceforth" accomplish three tasks:

- Bring about two race tomes.
- Plant a sapling.
- Teach an illiterate Indian adult to read and write.

The targets were set by the youth wing's leader, Sanjay Gandhi, 30, second son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

## U.S. Losing Its 'Low Profile' In Egypt as Aid Increases

By Jack Foisie

CAIRO, March 29.—The staff of the U.S. Embassy here has increased to 100 persons in the two years since the restoration of diplomatic relations with Egypt.

An embassy spokesman confirmed the growth and said the staff would undoubtedly increase even more because of the demand for officials to administer the proposed \$800-million economic aid program for Egypt during the next fiscal year.

That amount of money, if approved by Congress, would equal the authorized annual economic aid for South Vietnam during the peak years of U.S. involvement there.

Because of the need to expand the Agency for International Development office here, the arrival of Ambassador Herman E. Killebrew, U.S. ambassador to Egypt, has been shattered.

Building Sought  
Aid officials are looking for a building outside the embassy compound to serve as a headquarters for the spending program.

It is the U.S. belief that despite a huge bureaucracy and a high level of technical competence in some fields, the Egyptian government will welcome U.S. supervision of how its assistance—in money and goods—is dispensed.

In addition, U.S. law requires that AID carefully follow the progress of foreign assistance work.

In addition to expanding his staff on two great assignments in Egypt, the local AID director, Wilbert Templeton, will also bring in on "temporary assignments," technical experts who often stay for many months without being on the official roster.

"We would fly in 30 people tomorrow if we could find housing for them," an AID organizer from Washington said.

There is no U.S. military aid program in Egypt yet. The U.S. military here is confined to four attaches headed by a brigadier general, a handful of officers at

teached to a UN observer force and a small contingent of civilians with military backgrounds who are basing their families in Cairo while they work at the U.S. electronic detection station in the Sinai border zone between Egyptian and Israeli troops.

The U.S. Navy also runs a long-established medical research and center in Cairo, with 25 American doctors posted there.

There are two U.S. Consulates, one at Alexandria and the other, newly reopened, at Port Said at the northern entrance to the Suez Canal.

More than 2,000 Americans have no governmental connections have been registered at the embassy since Aug. 8, 1974, and the number in the Fun residence is undoubtedly larger. The U.S. principal U.S. business in Egypt is oil exploration.

Tito Begins Visit  
In Sweden Amid  
Strict Security

STOCKHOLM, March 29 (UPI).—Yugoslav President Tito arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Sweden today amid the tightest security given to a foreign chief of state.

The Yugoslav leader, 83, was met at Stockholm's Arlanda Airport by King Carl XVI Gustaf, Premier Olof Palme, and other dignitaries.

President Tito's wife, Jovanka, who had been submitted to company by her husband, but the Yugoslav government informed the Swedish Foreign Ministry yesterday that she would not be coming.

Accompanying President Tito on his first visit to Sweden were three Foreign Minister Milos Milic and his other officials.

The visit was seen by the political press as one of the most significant in the history of Sweden. The Yugoslav leader had visited Sweden in 1964, when he was in the Soviet Union.

## Puerto Rico Cites Recession, Puts Atomic Power Plant Up for Sale

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP).—Puerto Rico has put a "for sale" sign on a \$800-million nuclear power plant it ordered six years ago and now finds it cannot afford and does not think it needs for at least 10 years.

It is the first of its kind, a bargain-basement sale of a \$800-million nuclear generating station, said Ray Freeman of the Nuclear Exchange Corp., a California firm hired by Puerto Rico to find a buyer for the plant. The plant is a perfect mirror of what has been happening in the world-wide energy and economic picture.

The plant is literally in pieces at storage ponds in a down place around the world. The 400-ton reactor vessel is in France, the containment shell for the reactor vessel is in Puerto Rico and the steam turbine is outside the island.

So far, Puerto Rico has doled out the \$110 million in "progress" payments for the steam generator and electrical machinery.

"Our decision is the result of economic considerations," William Miranda Marin, executive director of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority, wrote the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission. "A serious recession has affected energy demand so that a new plant will not be required until 1985 and world-wide inflation, in combination with the deterioration of the municipal bond market, makes it impossible to proceed at this time."

**BEAM**  
SERVING THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR 181 YEARS FROM 1795 TO TODAY—SIX GENERATIONS OF THE BEAM FAMILY HAVE BEEN MAKING THE WORLD'S FINEST BOURBON.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON**  
WAS THE ONLY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MANUFACTURED IN A DISTRICT CITY—HE FIRST DRANK BEAM BOURBON PLACED IN NEW YORK IN APRIL, 1793, AND WAS SECOND IN PHILADELPHIA IN MARCH, 1793.

**MARTIN VAN BUREN**  
WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT BORN IN AMERICA. HE WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT WHO DRANK BEAM BOURBON. HE WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT WHO DRANK BEAM BOURBON.

**JIM BEAM**  
THE WORLD'S FINEST BOURBON

MEMPHIS STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY, 80 PROOF DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLEMSON, MISS., U.S.A.

**London Home Show  
Opens After Bombing**  
LONDON, March 29 (AP).—The Ideal Home Exhibition at London's Olympia Center reopened today, two days after a terrorist bomb injured 85 persons there.

Tight security was observed at the exhibition as visitors were searched and asked to open bags and parcels.

Twenty-five of the injured were still hospitalized, two of them in critical condition.

**EEC Group in Hong Kong**  
HONG KONG, March 29 (Reuters).—An 11-member delegation from the European Economic Community began talks here today on problems connected with the EEC's generalized scheme of trade preferences.

Why rent just any car when you can rent a Europcar?

**europcar**

2200 locations worldwide in the U.S., Latin America & the Pacific & National Car Rental.

## House Votes Bill On Europe Radios

WASHINGTON, March 29 (UPI).—The House approved today a bill authorizing \$58.3 million for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which broadcast news and other information to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The measure, passed on a 267-70 vote and sent to the Senate, would authorize grants to the Board for International Broadcasting, which operates the two stations out of its Munich headquarters.

The stations were set up in the early 1950s with private funds supplemented by money from the Central Intelligence Agency. The CIA's role was terminated by Congress in 1971.

## 44 Drown in India

AHMADNAGAR, India, March 29 (Reuters).—Forty-four women and children were drowned near here when a truck taking them to a wedding overturned into a canal, police said.

Another Solution  
DAR ES SALAAM, March 29 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kaduma of Tanzania proposed today that British Commonwealth countries pay whites to leave Rhodesia, thus bringing about black majority rule.

"Whatever happens, they [the white Rhodesians] are going to lose the war," Mr. Kaduma said. If a compensation scheme is worked out now, "we can shorten the suffering."

Wallace



**'Viability' Increases****Carter Has Broadened Base In Primaries, Survey Shows**

By Robert Reinhold

NEW YORK, March 29 (NYT).—Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia appears to have translated his primary victories into an extraordinarily broad and diverse base of support from Democrats all over the country, according to a national poll completed last week by The New York Times and CBS News.

Furthermore, the poll tends to undermine doubts that he is not in the mainstream of the party and to dispute his rivals' contentions that he cannot be elected. These were among the themes to emerge from the survey, which was designed to monitor how the campaign had evolved since the last Times-CBS poll early last month before the state primaries began.

**Carter Heads Field**

At that time, the Democratic field of declared candidates was bunched up, with Mr. Carter behind three others. After several well-publicized primaries, the survey shows that Mr. Carter now heads the field. In the poll, he leads his closest rival, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, by nearly 2 to 1. At the same time, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama has lost more than half the support he had six weeks ago.

Among other findings of the poll were the following:

- While certain issues, according to previous surveys, seemed to have played a role in the primary voting, no major issues seem to be benefiting any one candidate nationally at this stage.

- The collapse of support for Gov. Wallace can be traced both to his crippled condition and to the relative unimportance of racial matters as issues. The governor's health seems to be the more important factor.

- Behind the Democratic race looms the figure of Sen. Warren Humphrey of Minnesota. When Sen. Humphrey is added to the list of candidates, he outpaces Mr. Carter among Democrats. However, among all those polled, Sen. Humphrey does not do so well as Mr. Carter against President Ford.

- On the Republican side, Mr. Ford seems to have overcome many of the weaknesses that were of such concern to his strategists earlier this year. He is favored by Republicans by 2 to 1 nationally and despite the victory of former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California in last

week's North Carolina primary, the numbers add up in Mr. Ford's favor.

The Carter surge is reflected well in the proportion of survey respondents who recognized and had an opinion of him—54 per cent now as against only 24 per cent six weeks ago. By contrast, his two closest rivals, Sen. Jackson and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, have achieved much less of this "visibility," with 42 and 21 per cent respectively.

Furthermore, the rise in recognition of Mr. Carter is not confined to Democrats. He gained about equally among Republicans and independents as well as among liberals, moderates and conservatives.

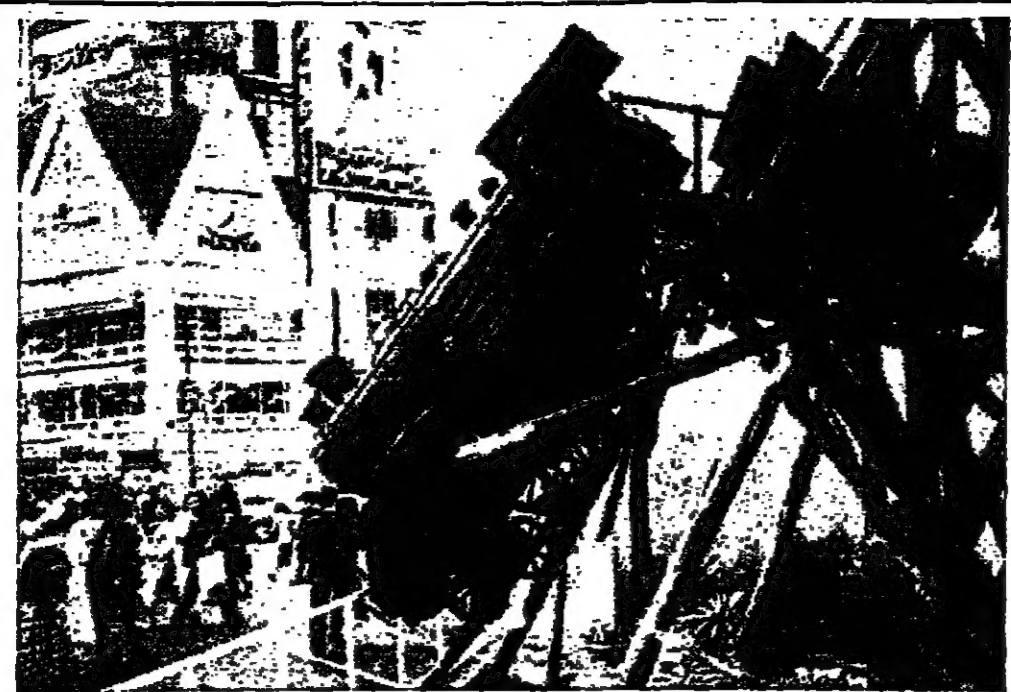
**Favorable View**

More important perhaps is that the vast majority (74 per cent) of all surveyed and 81 per cent of Democrats who now recognize Mr. Carter said they had a favorable view of him. In contrast, between February and March, Gov. Wallace and former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma lost substantially in "favorability," while Rep. Udall declined slightly and Sen. Jackson remained about the same.

The poll also shows that even though Sen. Humphrey has very strong support for the nomination, he brings out strong feelings on both sides among voters. About half have a favorable view of him and half unfavorable.

The gains in Mr. Carter's favorability rating were impressive in that they occurred across the political spectrum, from left to right. The question is, as he becomes better known and comes under political attack, whether his image will become more mixed like Sen. Humphrey's.

In the early primaries, candidates typically try to capture a particular wing of the party, especially when the field is as fragmented as it is this year. Rep. Udall has tried to stake out a claim among liberals. However, Mr. Carter pursued a different tactic, trying to forge a broad coalition from the outset. Evidence from the Times-CBS survey suggests that the tactic has largely succeeded. He was selected as first choice by about four of every 10 Democrats, whether they were Roman Catholic or Protestant, well-off or poor, high-school graduates or college graduates, Northerners or Southerners.



STILL FALLING—Model locomotive "plunges" from blasted bridge in a Tokyo display promoting first Japanese telecast of the 1957 film "Bridge on the River Kwai."

**Congress Gets Plea to Back Aid for Turks**

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that failure by Congress to approve a \$1-billion defense cooperation and aid agreement with Turkey would do "irreparable damage" to relations with that country.

Mr. Kissinger confirmed that the agreement, signed Friday, calls for \$1 billion in aid to Turkey over four years. He said it was "not a favor we do for Turkey but a favor we do for ourselves."

There has been some question whether Congress will approve the agreement, because of continued congressional hostility to Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974 and its occupation of Greek-Cypriot areas on that island.

The secretary told the House International Relations Committee that the arms embargo imposed by Congress 13 months ago had a "very serious and unfavorable impact" on U.S. relations with Turkey.

Rejection of this new agreement, he said, "would be a blow worse than the embargo."

**World Reopens Bases**

Under the new agreement Turkey would allow the reopening of U.S. bases closed after the arms embargo was imposed.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized the strategic importance of the country, which borders on both the Soviet Union and the Middle East. The basic terms were negotiated by Mr. Kissinger last week with Turkish Foreign Minister Ismet Sabri Caglayangil.

Rep. William Brockmeyer, R-Mich., warned Mr. Kissinger that "there is no way Congress is apt to approve a massive aid program for Turkey."

Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, told Mr. Kissinger that the agreement faces "very rough sledding here." In response, Mr. Kissinger appealed to Congress not to require Turkish concessions on Cyprus as a condition for military aid. That, he said, would have "destructive consequences which we will feel for decades."

**Plans For Sadat**

Mr. Kissinger also urged a House committee today to approve the sale of six C-130 transport planes to Egypt, saving rejection of the deal would be "a slap in the face" for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Calling Mr. Sadat's breaking of a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union "a very courageous decision," Mr. Kissinger described the U.S.-Egyptian deal as great "symbolism."

Mr. Sadat has chosen "the road of moderation" to improve the life of Egyptians and to move toward peace with Israel, Mr. Kissinger said.

"If this course should fail, the result would be a strengthening of radicalism and an increase of influence of other outside interests in the area," he said.

Mr. Kissinger assured the House International Relations Committee that the sale "would set no precedents." But he said its rejection would be "extremely unfortunate."

**Ford to Veto Defense Budget If Congress Makes Major Cut**

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—President Ford said today that he will veto the defense bill if Congress cuts it sufficiently to "short-change the future safety of the American people."

Declaring that he is deeply disturbed by reports that some members of Congress are seeking to cut as much as \$7 billion from his proposed fiscal-1976 defense budget of \$101 billion, Mr. Ford said there is no room for any such major cut in his proposal.

The President said the United States must remain unsurpassed in its defense capability and "be willing to spend greater amounts for our own defenses in the United States."

**'Deeply Disturbed'**

Mr. Ford spoke at the Department of Defense, where he took part in ceremonies awarding the Defense Department's Distinguished Service Medal to three foreign ambassadors to the North Atlantic Council—Andre de Staercke of Belgium, David Bruce of the United States and

**Kissinger Rejects Reported Shift in E. Europe Policy**

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today he rejects the notion that a permanent regime union between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is necessary to avoid a third world war.

"We do not accept spheres of influence of anybody anywhere," Mr. Kissinger told a hearing of the House International Relations Committee.

Columnist Rowland Evans and Robert Novak reported that State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a top Kissinger aide, had outlined the regime union concept at a private meeting in London in December of U.S. ambassadors in Europe (IHT, March 22 and 29).

Mr. Sonnenfeldt reported remarks have caused a stir in Eastern capitals but Mr. Kissinger said the columnists' report of a third-world account of his statement "is that the version they received was a distortion."

What he was saying, Mr. Kissinger said, was that relations between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are unbalanced. Mr. Kissinger said the U.S. was in that there should be an equilibrium in Soviet relations with Eastern Europe in which the Russians are not so dominant.

**Miss Hearst Arraigned in Los Angeles**

Plea Date Is April 14 On 11 Felony Charges

LOS ANGELES, March 29 (AP).—Patricia Hearst, heiress and convicted bank robber, was arraigned today on 11 felony charges of kidnapping, robbery and assault.

Miss Hearst, 22, who was flown to Los Angeles under tight security, was brought to a special courtroom for the proceedings, which lasted less than five minutes.

With her parents seated in a back row of the tiny courtroom, she answered "yes" twice when asked if her true name was Patricia Campbell Hearst.

Superior Court Judge Jack Goetzman set April 14 as a date for Miss Hearst to enter a plea.

**Scheduled Sentencing**

That date, requested by her attorney, will be two days after scheduled sentencing in San Francisco on a bank robbery conviction.

Miss Hearst stood through most of the proceedings, her fingertips resting on the counsel table in front of her.

She was transported here in the early morning hours by a conveyer of planes and cars.

She was taken from her cell at the Redwood City Jail to Moffett Field near San Francisco, then flown in a Coast Guard plane to Los Angeles airport, where she transferred to a helicopter. She then landed at the Los Angeles County Jail, where she was picked up by a U.S. marshal's car for the short trip to the Criminal Courts Building.

**Brief Proceedings**

During the brief proceedings, Miss Hearst did not see her co-defendants, Symbionese Liberation Army "soldiers" William and Emily Harris. Her attorney moved to sever her trial from theirs. The judge did not rule on the motion.

Miss Hearst has implicated the Harrises in other crimes and accused them at her bank robbery trial of torturing and tormenting her after they helped abduct her from her Berkeley apartment Feb. 4, 1974.

In another development, two men were arrested at the Hearst family retreat in northern California yesterday. The arrests prompted a search for a bomb.

Authorities said the men had not entered any buildings and that the search at Wintwood was a precaution. A defective bomb exploded there earlier this month and last month a bomb caused \$1 million in damage at the Hearst castle in San Simeon, Calif.

From 1960 to 1966

**FBI Admits 92 Burglaries At Socialist Workers Party**

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, March 29 (NYT).—FBI agents burglarized the New York City offices of the Socialist Workers party and its affiliated organizations at least 92 times from 1960 to 1966, according to official FBI reports made public yesterday.

The burglaries, conducted by specially trained teams of federal agents in the early-morning hours, occurred, on the average, once every three weeks during a 6 1/2-year period, the reports show. The burglaries produced about 10,000 photographs of documents and correspondence concerning virtually every aspect of the party's business, including the defense strategies of members involved in federal legal proceedings, the reports also show.

The disclosure of the burglaries in the bureau's own reports were obtained by the party through its long-running civil lawsuit against the government. The reports directly contradicted an assertion by the Justice Department that the Socialist Workers party had never been the target of burglaries by federal agents.

**Lawyers' Two Cheers**

A party spokesman said that its lawyers were considering whether to ask Judge Thomas Gries to make a summary judgment in the \$27-million suit, based on the apparent inaccuracy of the Justice Department's testimony or whether to continue the civil process through which these and other FBI documents have been obtained.

The records made public yesterday described break-ins at three Manhattan addresses where the Socialist Workers and two affiliated groups maintained offices.

The nearly 400 pages of FBI reports were provided to reporters by the Political Rights Defense Fund, which is raising money to underwrite the party's lawsuit. They appeared to cast new light on both the magnitude of the bureau's practice of conducting break-ins and the agents' seeming carelessness about limiting themselves to information about foreign intelligence or national security matters.

Clarence Kelley, director of the FBI, acknowledged at a news conference in July that the bureau had conducted what he called "surveillance entries" from World War II until the late 1960s.

But Mr. Kelley said the break-ins had been undertaken only to obtain "information relative to the security of the nation" and had been "paramount in the protection of the country" from subversive forces.

In an interview in the latest

issue of U.S. News-World Report, conducted before the burglaries of the Socialist Workers party office became publicly known, Mr. Kelley was quoted as having said that the practice of burglary was still being reviewed by the Justice Department. He added that prosecution of the FBI agents and officials involved had "not been ruled out."

Mr. Kelley was asked in the interview whether further disclosures of bureau wrongdoing were in the offing. He replied, "Frankly, I know of none." But he added that "some which have come up have been a surprise to me. So it is a possibility that there will be more, but I know of none that's lurking in the background—none which could make us quiver and shake at this point."

**At Least 238 Entries**

The bureau has previously said that it made 238 illegal entries against 14 unidentified organizations from 1942 to 1968.

However, agency officials also told the Senate Intelligence Committee that, besides those 14 groups, three other "domestic subversive targets" had been the subject of numerous entries from October, 1952, to June, 1968. J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director, halted the list of break-ins techniques in 1966 in all cases except those involving foreign embassies.

The bureau told the Senate committee that it had "no precise record" of the entries conducted against the three additional groups and was thus unable to provide "an accurate accounting of their number." Senate sources confirmed that the Socialist Workers party was one of the groups in question.

**2 Miners Rescued After 24 Days**

PLACER, Philippines, March 29 (UPI).—Two young miners rescued after 24 days in a collapsed gold-mine shaft were resting today in a provincial hospital.

Preliminary medical checks showed Min Chaito, 22, and Geromino Acot, 28, were in "good shape" after their ordeal.

The bodies of three companions who died in the accident were brought to the surface at midnight last night, two hours after Mr. Chaito and Mr. Acot were carried out of the mine on stretchers to the cheers of about 300 relatives and friends under the glare of television lights.

**Kissinger Says Book on Nixon Inaccurate, Lacks 'Compassion'**

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that published accounts (IHT, March 29) of his meeting with former President Richard Nixon on the night before Mr. Nixon's resignation are distorted and inaccurate and show an inherent lack of compassion.

Published excerpts from a new book, "The Final Days," depict Mr. Nixon as "crouched up" on a carpet and pounding the floor of a room in the White House while asking Mr. Kissinger between sobs, "What have I done? What has happened?"

State Department spokesman Robert Fumeth confirmed that Mr. Kissinger met with the book's authors, Washington Post reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, but Mr. Fumeth refused to say whether Mr. Kissinger was the source for the description of the late-night encounter with Mr. Nixon on Aug. 8, 1974.

Mr. Fumeth said Mr. Kissinger had authorized him to make the following statement today:

"Excerpts the secretary has seen of the material from the book of which he has personal knowledge contain too much gossip, too many inaccuracies, distortions and misrepresentations to be dealt with."

"In addition, the secretary believes these excerpts show an inherent lack of compassion and lack of essential human understanding on the part of the authors."

**Wallace Hints at Retirement If '76 Nomination Eludes Him**

By Margot Hombrower

WASHINGTON, March 29 (UPI).—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama said yesterday that he would not seek office again if he does not win the Democratic nomination for president this year.

Asked about his plans in the event of a defeat, Gov. Wallace said, "I see myself as governor for nearly three more years in Alabama and then of course my political career will probably be over. . . . I would not run for office again."

Gov. Wallace, who appeared on a television interview, also said, "I see no circumstances under which I would accept a draft" to run as a third-party candidate.

**Place in the Home**

He discouraged speculation that his wife, Cornelia, might run for office. "I don't think she is

interested," he said. "She is interested in the home and children and has been interested in my getting well."

His statements followed three successive losses to Jimmy Carter in primaries in Florida, Illinois and North Carolina. Gov. Wallace, 56, carried North Carolina and Florida in the 1972 Democratic primary but has not won a single primary this year. He has 86 delegates to Mr. Carter's 167.

The governor laid his diminishing popularity in part to the 1972 assassination attempt that left him partly paralyzed and confined to a wheelchair.

**'The Same Well'**

He also said that other candidates have co-opted his issues, such as big government. "Nearly every candidate now drinks from the same well and the same dipper as I have for a long time," he said.

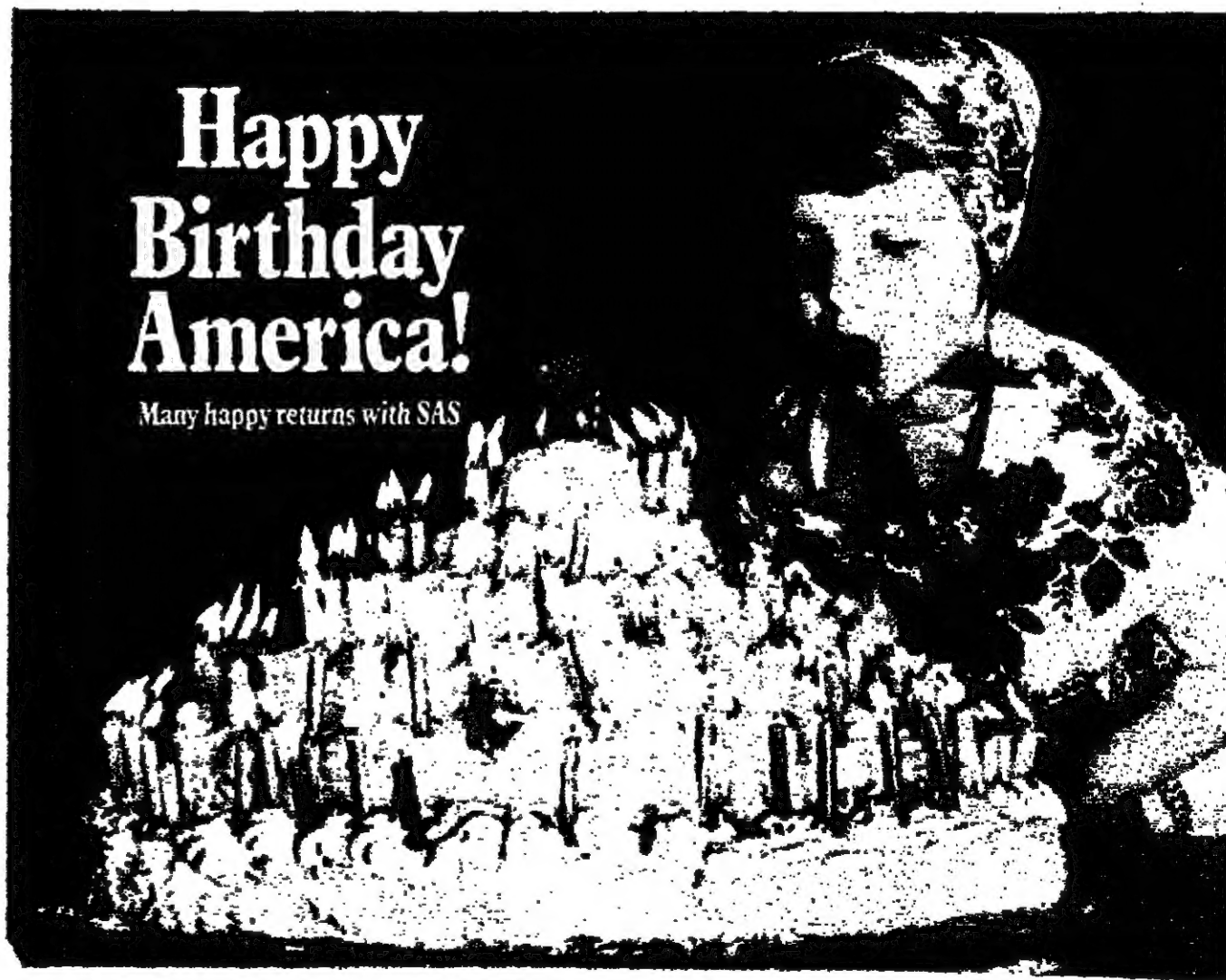
Although he has lost in the primaries, Gov. Wallace said his supporters have won a "philosophical victory. . . . the people that I have represented are today in the majority of the United States."

"The Democratic party is going back to being the party of the people and representing the great middle class in this country; that is, the small businessman and woman and farmer and the working people."

"If the middle class goes out of existence through high regressive federal taxes while we exempt those sheltered rich, we are going to eventually destroy the free enterprise system in this country and bring about more Socialist governments like we have in Great Britain," he said.



George Wallace on TV show.



The Scandinavians have been visiting America for quite some time. Viking Line of Uppsala was one of the first around 1000 AD, many of our great grandfathers helped build the States, and today on the 200th anniversary SAS maintains the links. For now it's a two-way business with many Americans preferring the Scandinavian way to Europe.

Via Copenhagen SAS offers the fast way to the U.S. West Coast. Six times per week SAS provides beat-the-clock flights with wide-body DC-10s over the polar regions to Seattle and Los Angeles.

There are excellent connections in Copenhagen to these flights — and also to our other services to New York, Chicago and Anchorage.

SAS—more than a seat

**SAS**  
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES



## Causes Storms on Saturn

## Jupiter's Magnetic Tail Found To Affect the Solar System

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, March 29 (WP).—Jupiter's magnetic tail is so long that it extends at least 500 million miles, creating bizarre magnetic storms on Saturn and each of its nine moons every 20 years when Jupiter aligns with Saturn.

"It proves the overwhelming influence Jupiter has on the rest of the solar system," said Dr. John Wolfe of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Research Center in California. "If you were an astrologer, you'd go berserk on the information we keep getting on Jupiter."

The latest information was supplied by the Pioneer-10 spacecraft, which flew by Jupiter 2 1/2 years ago and crossed the orbit of Saturn.

## Senate Approves

## U.S. Fishing Limit

## Set at 200 Miles

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—The Senate passed today a bill to establish a 200-mile fishery conservation zone off the U.S. coast.

Enforcement of the 200-mile jurisdiction, which gives fishing priority to U.S. fishermen and requires foreign vessels to obtain permits, will become effective next March 1.

The compromise bill, worked out in a Senate-House conference, was sent to the House by voice vote after 20 minutes of Senate debate.

Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., said the bill is a culmination of 11 years of effort to protect U.S. fishery resources from overfishing by foreign vessels.

## 16 in House Seek

## Secret Session

## On Spy Report

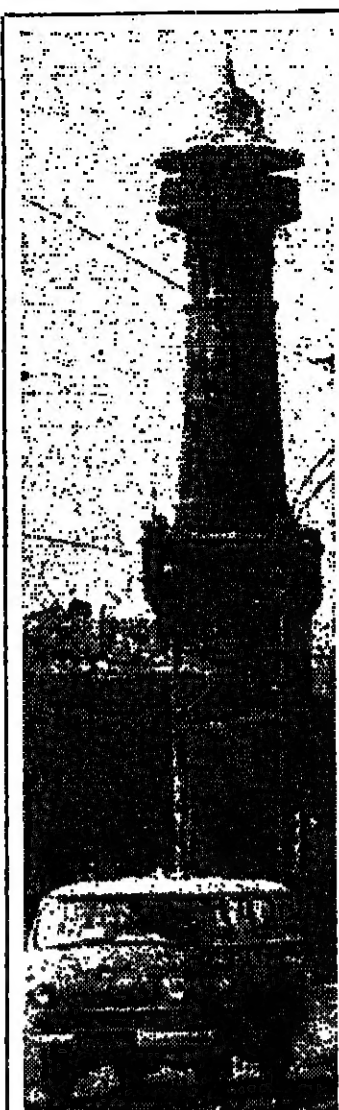
WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—Sixteen House members are asking Speaker Carl Albert to call the first secret House session in 146 years to consider making the Intelligence Committee's report public.

The 16, led by Rep. Robert Edgar, D-Pa., said that when House members voted 246-124 on Jan. 29 to keep the report secret, there was no way "to assess possible damage to the national security" because the report wasn't available to read.

Since then, they said in a letter to Rep. Albert, the report has been available to House members on a confidential basis. Much of it also has been published in the Village Voice, a New York weekly.

Rep. Hale Milford, D-Texas, a former leader of the drive to keep the report secret, now says that there are no secrets left to protect and that the report might as well be made public.

House records indicate that the last secret session was held in 1830 to consider a secret message from President Andrew Jackson.



WORKING ANTIQUE—This 100-year-old fire tower in Moscow is still in use. The warden still watches, but uses telecommunications equipment instead of lung power to raise the alarm.

## Nevada 'Ghost Town' Unsure It Wants Gold Mining Again

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., March 29 (AP).—An engineering professor says the exploration company he heads has discovered untapped gold and silver in the remains of the legendary Comstock Lode and he wants to mine it.

But not everyone in this near ghost town that survives atop the old mines believes it; and if it is true, not everyone will be happy.

Dick Wyman, president of Intermountain Exploration Co. of Boulder City, Nev., and chairman of the engineering department at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, said his firm has made "a substantial discovery" of high-grade gold and silver ore about two miles south of Virginia City on the Comstock Lode.

The Lode gave up millions of dollars in gold and silver in the final decades of the last century. After six years of test drillings across 120 feet of vein, Mr. Wyman is convinced it can do it again.

He said the ore has an average grade of .89 ounce of gold and about .58 ounce of silver a ton.

## Boycotts, Protests Throughout Country

## French Students Fear Reform As Pathway to Unemployment

By James F. Clarity

GRENOBLE, March 29 (NYT).—The mood of nervous defiance that has spread rapidly in recent weeks among France's 850,000 university students is pervasive here on the suburban campus of Grenoble University.

Like students in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux and other major centers of higher education, those at Grenoble University of Social Sciences, which has an enrollment of 25,000, feel that the government wants to turn their hard-earned diplomas into membership cards in the growing ranks of unemployed youth in the country. They also feel that, under government reform, to be educated next fall the business community will be given oppressive influence in changing the curriculum of France's 65 universities.

"The diploma is hardly worth anything as it is," said a first-year law student sitting on the lawn during the boycott of an afternoon class. "Under the reform, it will be worth nothing. Most of us, we are not political. Whether we are to the left or the right is not important. We are against the reform because it will mean worthless diplomas and unemployment."

The government, particularly Alice Saunier-Seïte, the state secretary for universities, insists that the reforms are necessary to adapt an increasing number of students to the changing and, at least temporarily, shrinking job market for young graduates. Mrs. Saunier-Seïte has threatened that if the youths continue to disrupt and miss classes, making it impossible for required course-hours to be fulfilled, many students will be deprived of diplomas this year.

The students on the Grenoble campus and in the suburbs and center of Paris and other cities insist they will continue their strikes, demonstrations and class boycotts after the two-week spring holidays, which began last weekend.

The battle between the government and the students, which has erupted in occasional violence, has Frenchmen wondering nervously whether this year's protests will lead to a repetition of the violent strikes and disorders that occurred in the spring of 1968.

Neither the students, their teachers nor government education officials are predicting a repeat of the 1968 crisis. Many of them explain that students now are different from those in 1968—less concerned with concepts of academic freedom as a principle, less romantically attracted to the idea of revolution and more concerned with the approaching difficulty of finding a job in a market where more than half of the unemployed are under 25 years old.

Reprisals Feared  
Sitting in front of the Grenoble Law School building, four students, all under 20, discussed what they felt the government reform would mean to them. They declined to give their last names, saying that they feared reprisals from university officials.

"The best jobs in law already go to those who have degrees from one of the grandes écoles, the schools of prestige, in Paris," said Claude E., who wore a polo shirt with "Tale" printed on it. "Now," Claude said, "they want us to compress four years of study into three. And maybe the diploma will be given national certification and maybe it will not. This makes it harder to get first employment."

Asked about the plan to "professionalize" some programs to give them more practical training, the students shrugged. They said that the invitation to the business community to help form curricula would help businessmen find ways to exclude students from their offices and factories.

While Grenoble's law school and its students are divided politically by the left and the right, they said, the School of Economics is known to be Marxist-oriented. "The bosses already are afraid of anyone from economic sciences here," a student said. "They want young executives only from the grandes écoles in Paris."

Some older Frenchmen agree with some of the students' complaints. Others feel that the students are unwittingly trying to maintain themselves as a caste even though one of the objectives of the 1968 revolt was to break down the traditional elitism in education that favored a relatively small student class. In effect, some of the post-1968 reforms led to the admission of more students to higher education but simultaneously clogged the schools and labor market with more graduates than the economy could absorb.

While a great majority of students here and in other cities are boycotting classes and participating in large street demonstrations, there is a minority that opposes the disruption.

"It is a matter of intellectual terrorism," said Hugues Petit, a Catholic and rightist who is studying economics and law at Grenoble. Mr. Petit says that professors here have been intimidated by leftist student organizations representing a minority and are afraid to hold classes even when more than half of a class is willing to break the boycott.

"Deep Worry  
Paul Leroy, president of Grenoble Social Sciences University, said in an interview: "The worry of the students is deep. They feel some of them will not be treated equally, that they will be poured into an industry or business."

But, Mr. Leroy said, students' fears that local businessmen will tamper with their studies and careers are exaggerated. "It is an illusion of peril," he said. After the changes enacted, he said, "the universities will be able to talk to the business community without being servile."

Another university official emphasized that, while some of the students' fears were unfounded, part of the government program—which took years for the education authorities to develop—was unrealistic.

"How is the business community going to form programs that will put students into needed areas three, four or five years ahead?" he asked. "The employers can't even tell you today what their needs will be six months from now."

A law student, Jean-Michel E., said: "The government bet is that we will end our action after the vacation. But we won't. We will continue it. That is, in principle."

## 30,000 Said to Flee Mindanao Fighting

MANILA, March 29 (AP).—Nearly 30,000 persons have fled the fighting between Philippine soldiers and Muslim dissidents in the predominantly Muslim Province of Lanao del Sur on Mindanao Island, the government radio reported yesterday.

The radio said the refugees were placed in camps in 11 cities after fleeing fighting in the Basilan area on the southern shore of Lake Lanao, 500 miles south of Manila. The radio said they were given food and other supplies.



Great leap forward gets a Helsinki resident over paddle left by melting snow.

## Supreme Court

## Upholds Curbs

## On Homosexuals

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—The Supreme Court today ruled that a state may constitutionally prohibit private homosexual acts between consenting adults.

The court upheld by a 6-3 vote a decision by a three-judge federal court in Richmond, rejecting a challenge to Virginia's sodomy laws.

The justices affirmed the lower-court decision without hearing arguments or issuing an opinion explaining their reasoning. The three dissenters—Justices William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens—voted to conduct a hearing before deciding the case.

At the same time, the justices declined to review the conviction of a Jacksonville, N.C., man on a charge of committing oral sex in his home with a willing male partner.

In both cases, lawyers of the American Civil Liberties Union argued that the state laws were an unconstitutional invasion of privacy and were discriminatory against homosexuals.

The Virginia law was challenged by anonymous homosexuals, whose lawyers told the court the law violates the right of homosexuals "to be let alone."

## Bulgaria Backs

## Soviet Ties as

## Congress Opens

SOFIA, March 29 (UPI).—Bulgaria opened its 11th Communist party congress today with President Todor Zhivkov echoing the Soviet Union in its foreign policy and criticizing the Italian and French Communist parties for their differences with Moscow.

Neither Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, nor other senior Soviet leaders are attending the weeklong congress even though Bulgaria is the Kremlin's staunchest ally in Europe. Mr. Zhivkov, nevertheless, praised the absent Mr. Brezhnev as "the most highly esteemed political leader of our political age."

Bulgarian officials said Mr. Brezhnev would not show up for the congress but Western diplomatic sources would not rule out the possibility of a surprise visit, though according to protocol he should have been present for Mr. Zhivkov's speech.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Fyodor Kulakov, a junior member of the Politburo. Western sources appeared puzzled at the relatively low-level Soviet representation. The absence of senior Soviet officials was even more conspicuous because the leaders of every Soviet-bloc nation, excepting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, attended. But the Romanians sent their first party secretary.

## Japan Opposition Ends Boycott for

## Action on Budget

TOKYO, March 29 (UPI).—The lower house of the Diet (parliament) today passed a 40-day stopgap budget for fiscal 1976 after opposition parties ended a three-week boycott of debates over the Lockheed bribery scandal.

The \$8.7-billion budget was approved and immediately sent to the upper house for action before the fiscal year begins on Thursday.

The opposition parties had been boycotting debates in both houses since March 8, demanding that the government make public secrets of the scandal, including the names of government officials involved.

Proceedings in the Diet have been disrupted since the outbreak of the scandal early last month, holding up debates on the government's budget and other bills.

The opposition forces said they would resume the boycott after the upper house votes on the provisional budget.

## Finnish Seamen Strike

HELSINKI, March 29 (Reuters).—A strike by 17,000 Finnish merchant seamen began today for higher Sunday and overtime pay.

## Obituaries

## Richard Arlen, 75, U.S. Actor, Made 286 Films in 50 Years

LOS ANGELES, March 29.—Richard Arlen, 75, who literally flew his way to stardom and remained a high-flying box-office hero during Hollywood's most glamorous era, died yesterday.

In a career that spanned more than half a century, Mr. Arlen made 286 motion pictures, playing everything from football hero to gunlinger to air ace. It was an air epic, William Wellman's "Wings," that brought him stardom. He played a dashing U.S. pursuit pilot in the 1927 film about World War I combat.

One of the last great silent movies, "Wings" not only won the first Oscar as best picture but also rocketed two other young actors to stardom—Gary Cooper and Buddy Rogers.

Daredevil of the Air  
The role of silk-shirted, helmeted daredevil of the air was a natural for Mr. Arlen, born Richard Van Matigmoore, for he had played it in real life.

In 1917, while a student at St. Thomas College in St. Paul, Minn., he deserted his studies to join the U.S. Army and joined the Royal Canadian Flying Corps.

He became an expert pilot and served in England. But he never saw combat. He once remarked that making the flying sequences in "Wings" was much more dangerous than anything he had experienced as a military pilot.

Over the years he was to star in at least a dozen more flying pictures, including "Legion of Lost Flyers," "Power Dive," "Forced Landing" and "Sabre Jet."

Off-screen, Mr. Arlen kept up his interest in flying for many years. In the 1930s he was part-owner of a flying school and air freight service and in 1942 he was a civilian liaison air-traffic expert for the Army Air Corps.

In 1946 he helped found the U.S. Ballet Society and remained in the United States until his return to Italy in 1953.

## Nigeria Asks U.K. To Return Gowon

## On Coup Charges

LONDON, March 29 (Reuters).—Nigeria has officially asked Britain to return former head of state Gen. Yakubu Gowon to answer charges of involvement in the country's recent abortive coup. Lagos radio said in a broadcast monitored here yesterday.

The broadcast said Nigeria's minister for external affairs, Col. Joseph Garba, revealed the formal request at a press conference on his return from talks in Britain, during which the matter was discussed.

A letter has been sent to Prime Minister Harold Wilson asking for Gen. Gowon's immediate return. Lagos radio said.

Gen. Gowon, 40, has denied any role in the attempted coup of Feb. 12 in which his successor as head of state, Gen. Murtala Mohammed, was murdered.

Gen. Gowon was deposed in July and is now studying politics at Warwick University in England.

A British Foreign Office spokesman confirmed that during his visit here last week Col. Garba gave Foreign Secretary James Callaghan a letter addressed to Mr. Wilson. The spokesman said the British government was considering a reply.

## Admiral Given CIA Deputy Job

WASHINGTON, March 29 (AP).—CIA Director George Bush named a former commander of the Sixth Fleet today to be his deputy for relations with other U.S. intelligence agencies.

Vice Adm. Daniel Murphy will direct the day-to-day business of the community staff and has particular responsibility for the management of resources devoted to U.S. intelligence activities.

Mr. Bush said in a statement.

A CIA spokesman said Adm. Murphy, 54, will be Mr. Bush's second deputy under President Ford's order to reorganize U.S. intelligence agencies. The other is Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, who has been deputy CIA director for several years.

Adm. Murphy has also been military assistant to the secretary of defense and director of anti-submarine warfare and ocean surveillance programs in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

## India Opens Dam

## For Bangladesh

NEW DELHI, March 29 (UPI).—India has announced it is releasing more Ganges River waters to Bangladesh and expressed hope the additional flow will evoke a "positive response."

A Foreign Office announcement said "As a measure of friendship toward Bangladesh, the government of India has decided to effect a reduction of withdrawals at Farakka, releasing more water flow into Bangladesh."

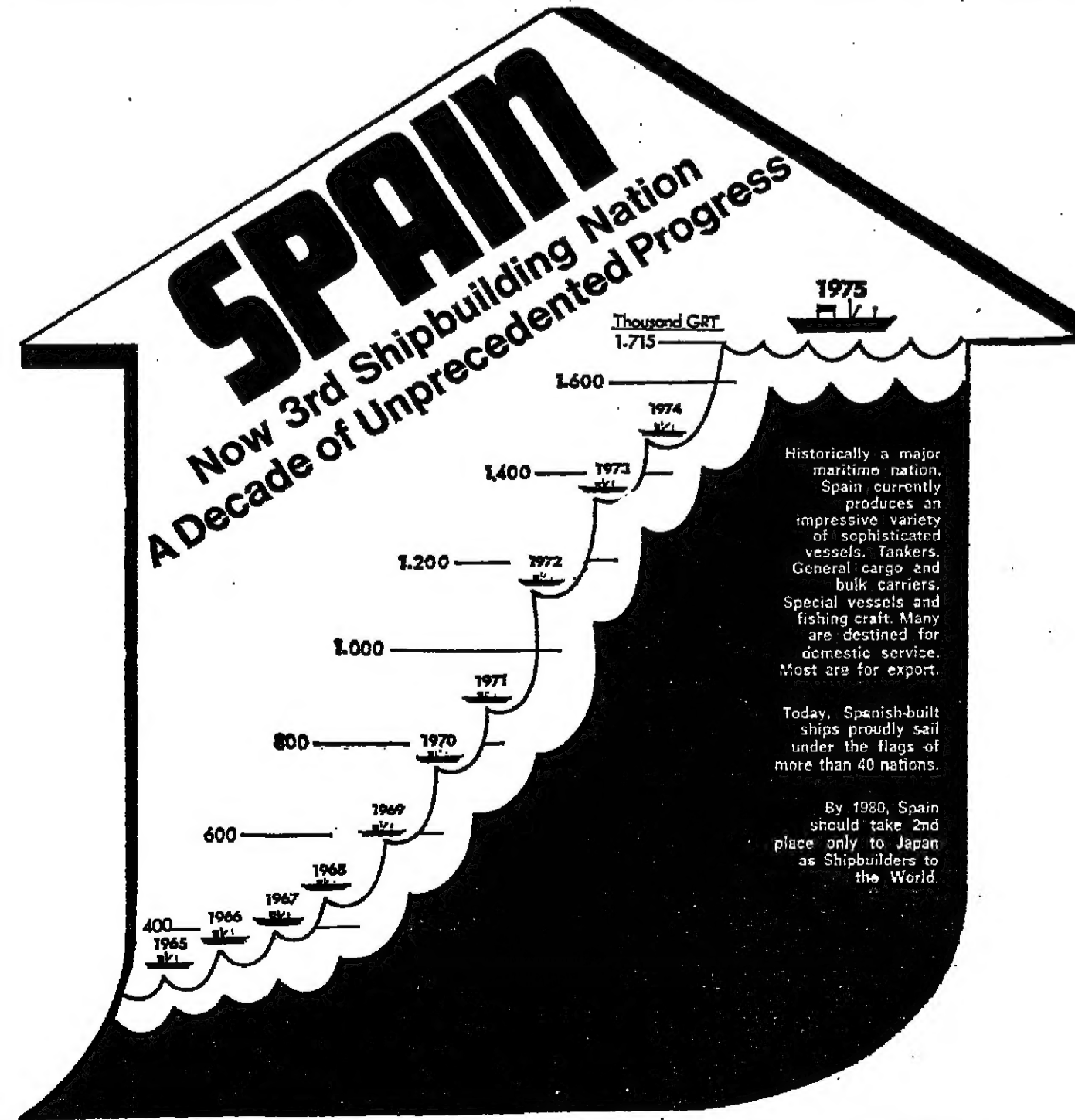
The statement did not specify the amount of extra water released or mention the date of the action. The sharing of the Ganges waters, a potential life-and-death matter for Bangladesh, has become a matter of contention between the two nations.

## U.S. Aides Called Again in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 29 (UPI).—More U.S. diplomats received telephone calls last night from "out-raged Soviet officials" complaining about attacks on Soviet offices and buildings in New York, embassy officials said here today.

But none of the callers made threats of violence, as was the case last week when the embassy personnel were in for an intense two-day campaign of telephone harassment. An embassy spokesman said four or five employees were called last night.

Soviet officials have accused the U.S. government of encouraging the attacks on the offices, while the United States, in turn, has protested to Moscow about the harassment campaign here, which it claims is officially inspired.



Contact the Spanish Commercial Offices or Chamber of Commerce in Bonn, Frankfurt, Berlin, Vienna, Brussels, Paris, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Marseilles, Bayonne, Athens, The Hague, Rome, Milan, Oslo, Warsaw, Moscow, Lisbon, London, Bucharest, Stockholm, Bern or Zurich. They'll explain how...

YOUR BUSINESS CAN PROFIT FROM SPAIN'S PROGRESS

Handwritten signature or mark.



## GIs in West Germany Locked In Cultural, Language Ghetto

By Craig R. Whitney

FULDA, West Germany, March 29 (NYT).—Claudius Müller opened the green door to the disco-bar Pony Club where he works and revealed the sign that makes thousands of U.S. soldiers wonder what they are doing here.

"This Club Is Off Limits to American Personnel," the notice says. "No Club-Card Available—Per Order of Management."

Not far away, at the Hotel Lenz, Staff Sgt. Anthony Love-Gonzales of Atlanta tried to have dinner with his wife, who is a dark Puerto Rican, and the doorman told him that "it will be an hour before I can get a table." As they were leaving, the doorman admitted three German couples with no waiting.

In Stuttgart last winter Mayor Manfred Rommel, the field marshal's son, tried to close two bars for discriminating against blacks. The case went to court and he lost it. For a while last winter, Stuttgart taxi drivers refused to accept black soldiers as fares because of a series of armed assaults, said to have been committed by black Americans.

"Relations with the soldiers are a lot better here in Fulda than quite a few other cities I could name," said his young mayor, Wolfgang Hamberger. "But we are always trying to make them better. Black soldiers have trouble finding female companionship and bar owners who don't want them picking up girls turn them away by saying, 'This is a club' or 'We're full.'"

Sgt. Love-Gonzales is one of 2,347 soldiers of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. He lives in the fenced-in confines of Downs Barracks, across the Fulda River

from the baroque palace of the prince-bishops.

The sergeant does not speak German and he will not stay here longer than 18 months, the standard tour. He has little day-to-day contact with any of Fulda's 82,000 inhabitants. For most of the nearly 200,000 U.S. soldiers stationed in West Germany, the Germans are a nation of taxi drivers, bartenders and bar girls.

On the official level, things look much better. There are 6,000 German-American friendship clubs scattered across the country. Six thousand U.S. soldiers were invited into German homes at Christmas. Here in Fulda, a black soldier, M. Sgt. Milton Gilbert, was the hit of the February pre-Lenten festivities, dressed in lederhosen.

But it is difficult for the Americans to break out of the isolation of their whitewashed barracks, to cross the cultural barriers that separate black ghetto youths from the Catholic burghers of Fulda.

"The biggest problem is the language barrier," said Stefan Schnell, the local newspaper editor. "That is more responsible for the GIs' isolation than other problems like hidden discrimination."

There are more subtle barriers, too. A young soldier may take his wife out for a night on the town in a pair of jeans and a loud sport shirt. Fulda's inhabitants are conservative and the Hotel Lenz, which GIs have complained about repeatedly, has a sign in German that says: "We Don't Require Medals Here but We Do Insist on Coat and Tie."



**NOT RATTLED**  
—Cotton Dillard of Clearwater, Texas, performing with 40 live rattlesnakes at the Ballinger (Texas) rattlesnake round-up this weekend. Most of his snakes had been "milked" to remove 75 percent of the venom.

### Austrian Village Split Over Proposal

## 'Hitler Museum' Plan Stirs His Old Town

LEONING, Austria, March 29 (UPI).—A proposal to turn Adolf Hitler's boyhood home—now a funeral parlor—into a museum has stirred a major dispute among the inhabitants here.

Alois Kreinecker, the deputy mayor of Leonding, has made public a plan for a "museum in Hitler's house."

Among those who immediately expressed opposition was Mayor Leopold Finster, who said: "It must be a joke."

Mr. Kreinecker insisted that it is not a joke. "We believe the building should be preserved and turned into a museum," he said.

He added that in a recent poll in this town of 19,000 near the Danube River steel-producing city of Linz, 47 per cent of the population wanted the dictator's house preserved. Only 13 per cent wanted it torn down, he said, and the remaining 40 per cent voiced no opinion.

"Perhaps in 100 or 200 years someone could think of creating a Hitler museum, but not in our lifetime," Mayor Finster protested. "Even Napoleon was honored only long after his death."

The building involved is a modest 77-year-old one-story country house where the young Hitler lived with his parents from 1899, when he was 10 years old, to 1905.

The German dictator made it a Nazi shrine when he visited it on March 13, 1938, the day Austria was absorbed by the Third Reich. Hundreds of thousands of Nazis visited it, including propaganda chief Joseph Goebbels and Field Marshal Hermann Goering, who came to admire Hitler's paintings displayed there and visit his parents' grave in a nearby cemetery.

After World War II, the house was taken over by the town. First it was the home of a doctor. Today it is Leonding's funeral parlor.

"This certainly is not the right place for an undertaker," Mr. Kreinecker said.

The deputy mayor, a school principal, said that he and other proponents of the museum idea had no intention of paying tribute to Hitler. "All we want is to establish a museum to present our local history," he said. "It is only natural that this museum will devote part of its space—probably one corner—to Hitler."

Mr. Kreinecker said that a "Hitler museum" would attract more visitors than just a "town museum."

The Hitler residence here has long attracted tourists. Even after the war, when police kept an eye on the house, they often saw pilgrims taking pictures and decorating Hitler's parents' grave with flowers.

Town officials said they expect no decision on the museum plan in the near future.

### Mekong Is Still Medium of Exchange

## Trade Ignores Laotian-Thai Politicians' Ban

By David A. Andelman  
CHIANG MAI, Thailand, March 29 (UPI).—Four months ago, 1,000 years of commerce, trade and friendship across the Mekong River here came officially to an end.

Here, in the north and along most of the 1,500-mile frontier, the border between Laos and Thailand has been sealed.

But it is difficult to end 1,000 years of history because diplomats in capitals hundreds of miles away decree it, so today, with some minor disruptions, life still goes on here much as it always has.

Lumber and people cross the river on barges, and money changes hands. And none of it is legal.

"We've been doing this for several years, bringing the lumber across," said a woman who said she was half-Thai, half-Lao. She sat in the cab of a big open truck in which a dozen sweating laborers stripped to the waist were loading boards of teak, carrying them up the hillside from the river's edge.

Cross Before Dawn  
Once each week the woman said, a broad flat barge is floated across the river before dawn to Laos. It is then loaded with teak and, after dusk, floated back to the Thai shore.

The landing area is about 1,000 yards downstream from the main part of town, where, in better days, the ferry plied regularly back and forth between the countries. The customs and immigration shed is still standing but no customs officers walk down the beachfront to where the lumber merchants do their business.

On the Lao side, several Pathet Lao soldiers were clearly uncon-

cerned about the traffic going on at their feet.

Tens of thousands of dollars worth of business are done each month in lumber across the river. At other points on the frontier, small amounts of critically needed fuel are going across as well in the dead of night, although as a customs official here observed, "We watch that pretty closely because they need that to fight with."

"The soldiers over there take their 25 per cent," said the woman who smuggles lumber, "and most of the lumber mills are owned now by the Pathet Lao."

And "over there," she said, "we pay duty on it." She smiled. It was understood that no Thai customs official is collecting any legal duty on smuggled lumber.

Laos is quite anxious that the

traffic continue. In previous years under the coalition and rightist regimes in Laos, nearly all of the supplies for the landlocked kingdom came across the river.

Now Laos is searching for other routes for its desperately needed civilian and military goods and even more frantically for the hard currency to pay for them.

On a recent visit to Hanoi, Premier Kayson Phommavanh reportedly negotiated a deal whereby a segment of Halphong Harbor would be set aside for the use of ships unloading cargo for Laos; the cargo would then be trucked across the mountains and down to Vientiane. This is a long and arduous journey and it is not known how Laos would pay for it.

Clearly, selling lumber across the Mekong is one way. If the volume can be kept up, lumber, particularly the teak, has long been a major Laotian export. It is a commodity smuggled relatively easily since certain officials can be made to look the other way.

### EEC to Require New Food Labels

BRUSSELS, March 29 (Reuters).—Most food and drink sold in the European Economic Community will have to carry clear, uniform labels, indicating the content and freshness of the product under plans announced by the EEC Commission today.

A commission statement said it had approved proposals which would require traders to detail the substances contained in fresh and processed food and print a date on the label saying when the product could no longer be consumed.

Exceptions would be made for certain products—such as wine and spirits—where the proposals would be inappropriate, officials said. The proposals will also apply to food advertisements.

### North Vietnam Asks Aid in Reply to U.S.

PARIS, March 29 (AP).—North Vietnam responded today to the latest request for information on Americans missing in action by repeating its demand for U.S. aid in the reconstruction of Vietnam.

The statement by Hanoi's embassy here was in response to a U.S. proposal last week to begin negotiations on normalizing relations between the two countries. Along with the proposal, the United States asked for more help in locating men listed as missing in action.

# Air France and British Airways join forces to create the London-Airbridge.



Starting March 28th for Air France  
and April 1st for British Airways,  
all London flights (14 daily departures Monday to Friday)  
will come and go by way of Roissy-Charles de Gaulle.

### DEPARTURE FROM LONDON

8 h\*  
9 h\*  
9 h 30  
10 h\*  
10 h 30  
11 h 30  
12 h\*  
14 h 30  
15 h\*  
16 h\*  
17 h\*  
18 h 35\*  
19 h 30\*  
20 h\*  
20 h 30  
to Roissy

\* daily flight

### Just one Paris airport: Roissy.

Now you can go to Roissy by car and be sure of returning to the same airport.

And you benefit from Roissy's advantages: three parking levels inside the terminal, a direct route from parking to check-in to boarding, and a great variety of ground transportation to the center of Paris.

### Simplified embarkation.

All flights arrive and depart from Satellite 6 with registration at Gate 6, so there's no chance of confusion.

If you only have one suitcase, weigh-in is eliminated for faster check-in.

And if you have hand baggage only, you can go directly to Satellite 6 just 15 minutes before take-off.

### Spacious aircraft.

To have seats available even at the most popular departure times, most flights are by comfortable, wide-body jets: the Airbus (248 seats) and the Tristar (320 seats). In addition these planes enable you to carry a small suitcase on board.

To reserve your seat call your travel agent,  
Air France (Tél. 535.61.61)  
or British Airways (Tél. 260.38.40).

### DEPARTURE FROM ROISSY

8 h 30\*  
9 h\*  
9 h 30  
11 h 30\*  
12 h\*  
13 h\*  
13 h 30  
14 h 45  
15 h\*  
16 h 30  
17 h 40\*  
18 h\*  
19 h 30  
20 h\*  
22 h\*

to Heathrow

\* daily flight

**British**  
**airways** **AIR** **FRANCE**



## Crystallization in Lebanon

Within Lebanon, still torn by its complex civil war, there have been distinct signs of a crystallization of opposing forces. And of those forces, leftist Moslems led by Kamal Jumblat have made impressive gains—sufficiently impressive to make them insist on what would be in effect a military victory. The kind of arrangement that Syria thought it had worked out between the then much-divided groups in Lebanon—a compromise between Christians and Moslems based on new but still arbitrary representational quotas—has been shattered. Jumblat is insisting on a one-man, one-vote foundation for his new Lebanon.

This would mean Moslem domination, replacing the Christian hegemony that existed before. And since there are strong economic elements in the Christian-Moslem division of Lebanon, with the Christians powerful in business and finance, the Moslems are certain to introduce changes in the economic structure of the country, as well as a closer alignment with the Arab states.

But what changes and which Arab states? Egypt, fearing Syria, has proposed united Arab action to bring order to Lebanon. Syria, fearing increased influence for the more radical Arab Socialists who run Iraq, has

sought to direct events in Lebanon toward moderate courses. Iraq, for its part, has been helping the radicals in Lebanon, and so has Libya. And it is the last two who seem to be coming out ahead in the Lebanese war.

Whether this will persist in whatever peace may be achieved is another matter. The crystallization of the fighters in Lebanon may not extend into the politics of a country restored to the ballot box; Jumblat may win in street fighting and in creating the kind of political structure he and his followers want, but still lose when the guns are silent and other pressures exert themselves on the voters. As history amply proves, comradeship in arms is no guarantee of unity when those arms are laid down.

So the apparent dichotomy of Lebanon may prove only an appearance, however effective that may be in the current battles. Neither the Lebanon that will emerge from this cruel testing nor its relationship to its neighbors or to the world at large can be detected through the smoke of combat in Beirut. All that is clearly evident are the silent bodies in the streets, the battered houses, the stalled economy, the deepening bitterness. The tragedy is evident; the hopes are obscure.

## On Threatening Cuba...

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week, Secretary of State Kissinger appeared to be playing down the notion of any imminent crisis with Cuba and the Soviet Union over military intervention in Africa or elsewhere.

But if, as he said, "there is no urgent situation at this moment that requires a crisis decision," the administration would be well advised to halt the public psychological warfare campaign it has been carrying on recently against Cuba in particular.

The Pentagon statement that the joint chiefs of staff are participating in a National Security Council review "of possible action which might be taken with regard to Cuba" probably frightened ordinary U.S. citizens, members of Congress and this country's allies and hemisphere neighbors at least as much as it did Moscow and Havana.

And Mr. Kissinger's flat declaration, uttered most recently in Dallas, that "the United States will not accept further Cuban military interventions abroad" is so sweeping that it would seem to deny the administration any operational flexibility in another crisis and to carry risks for this country as grave as those it implies for its adversaries.

What constitutes a Cuban intervention of the kind Washington would find intolerable? Clearly the participation of 12,000 Soviet-supplied Cuban soldiers in Angola's civil war was such an intervention. But Cuba has military missions in at least six other African or Arab countries, invited by the respective governments.

They may be there for no good purpose; but they have as much right to be there as do the U.S. military assistance missions scattered over much of the globe.

## ...in Southern Africa

If the most probable locale for the next crisis remains southern Africa, Americans have to understand that this area offers formidable obstacles—logistical, political, moral—for any effective U.S. action to counter Cuban involvement.

Fortunately, the black governments and black liberation movements in the area have said they do not wish nor envision Cuban military action in either Rhodesia or Namibia (South-West Africa).

But the political facts of life about southern Africa ought by now to be clear to everyone. If the United States ever intervened militarily—under whatever provocation—in ways that helped bolster white minority rule in Rhodesia, Namibia, or South Africa, it would alienate irreparably not merely all of black Africa but the entire nonwhite world and much of the white world as well.

It is surely Washington's recognition of the political and moral impossibility of such U.S. intervention—plus the danger of having its bluff called in southern Africa—that has caused the administration recently to shift its warnings about another Castroite adventure abroad to hints of action against the Cuban homeland. But here, too, the threats raise ominous questions for which no one thus far has provided any answers.

Would the administration really con-

plate another Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba? Would it attempt to impose a blockade of the island—as this country did under very different circumstances in 1962—knowing that such an act would command no support from any other American states, except perhaps from Somalia's Nicaragua, Strossner's Paraguay and the Chilean junta, and would be actively opposed by our major allies?

If Fidel Castro has begun again to export his revolution in this hemisphere—as administration spokesmen have recently hinted—it is a matter of concern to all the American states; it is even covered by the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro.

There are obvious targets of opportunity for the Cuban regime to exploit in the restlessness and poverty-stricken Caribbean countries—though a more active policy of U.S. assistance in that area might diminish Mr. Castro's prospects.

But until Washington can point to some overt act of Cuban intervention or aggression in Africa or the hemisphere or elsewhere, it ought to shelve a campaign of threats that many will suspect is related to President Ford's re-election drive and that in any event is likely to make problems worse, rather than helping to solve them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### The U.S. Primaries

It is almost unprecedented that an incumbent President should lose a primary election... (Mr. Ford's) election strategists were expecting the coup de grace which would make his unfortunate rival give up. The error of judgment was flagrant. If committed by an "ordinary" candidate, it would be forgivable. Coming from the President, it is culpable... The Ford defeat is the most spectacular event of the election year to date. It will not improve the Republican party's chances of staying in the White House next year.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

The talent of this strange politician [Jimmy Carter], who stirred violent controversy when he was a governor, is that he apparently understood the American people's desire to believe once again in something and in someone after the rough times of Vietnam and Watergate. Carter will perhaps not end up as his party's candidate. But he will at least have shown that, at a time when Washington politicians are reviled by the rest of the country, a man from the country with a folksy image and obvious humility

can awaken the hopes of a great nation which is losing confidence in its leaders and institutions.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

### Trojan Horse in Rome?

When President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger state clearly that the introduction of Communist elements into the Atlantic alliance would compel reconsideration of U.S. European commitments and would strengthen isolationist voices calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, they are accused of interfering in internal Italian affairs—as though the question of who the U.S. partners in the defense of Europe should be is none of their business. Washington is unlikely to accept European dictation as to its obligations and cannot avoid underscoring the dangers involved in European political decisions. These dangers are enormous and are in no way reduced by hopes that the dogmatists in Moscow might take exception to Italian deviation from the strict Leninist line. Any such Soviet reaction would be far outweighed by the direct political effects, which would undoubtedly include an acute and paralyzing crisis in the Atlantic Alliance.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

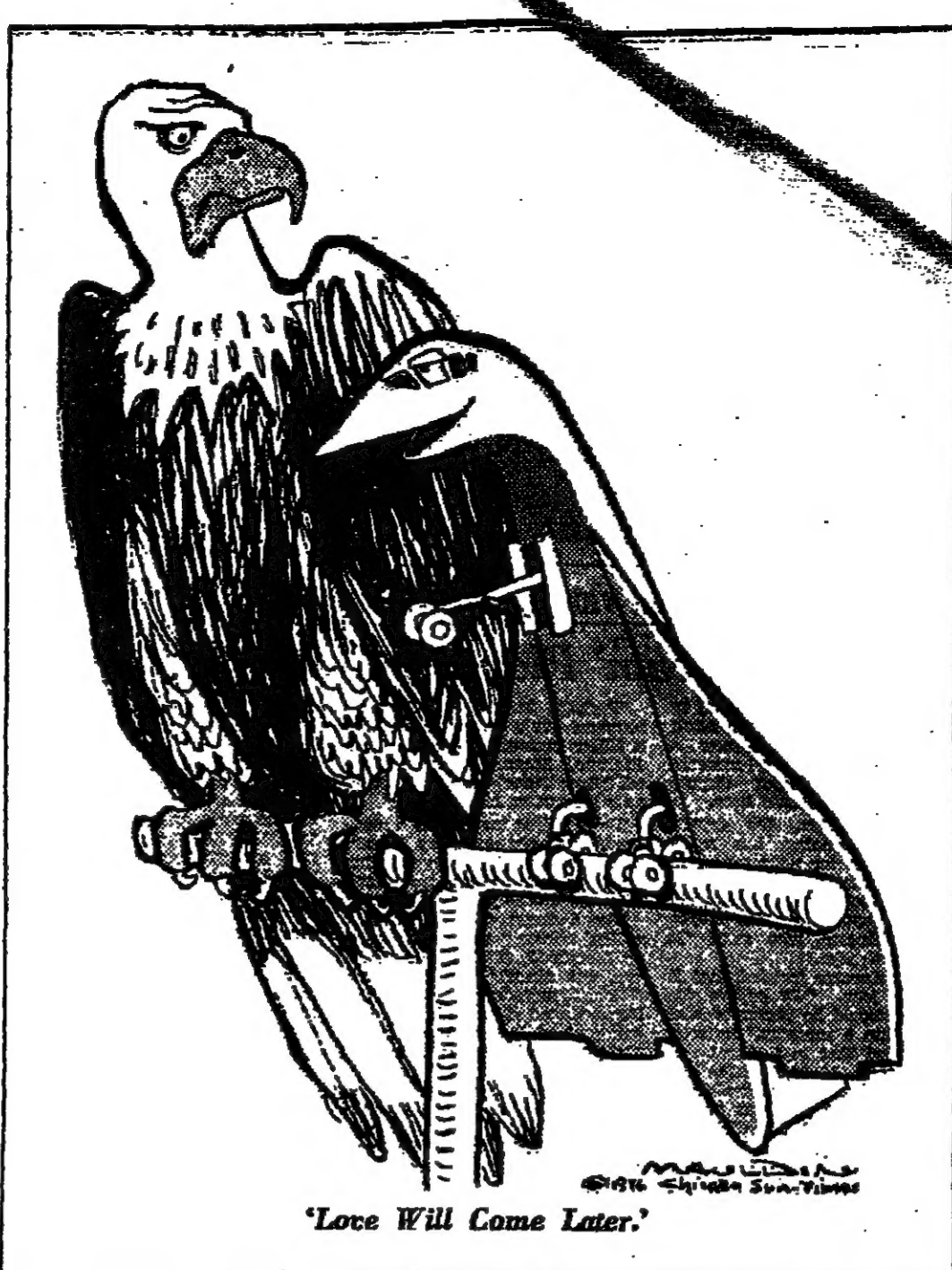
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK—Dr. A. Gaylor, medical professor of Buffalo University, claims to have discovered that "cancer" is caused by a tiny animal parasite, which he has identified and isolated. He asserts that the organism of a cancer is undoubtedly a protozoan. If there is any truth at all in what the good doctor says, then the cure for this dread disease may not be too far off.

### Fifty Years Ago

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—Of the New York Yankees training to date, the chief feature is, of course, the inability of the recruits to win their practice games. But their "manager" Miller Huggins claims that he is not worried at all. "I like my club," he said, "and with a little pitching, any team that has Combs, Ruth, Messel, Gehrig and Lacker, doesn't have too much to worry about."



## FBI and Freedom of Thought

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—William Albertson was a leading figure in the Communist party of the United States until 1964. That year, a document reading like a secret informant's report to the FBI was found in a car he had used. It was signed "Bill," appeared to be in his handwriting and ended by asking for "a raise in expense."

Albertson protested that the paper was a fake. He had never signed for anyone, he said, and he had himself been a victim of FBI informants. But the party leadership did not believe him. It expelled Albertson, denouncing him as a "stool pigeon" for "the ruling circles."

### Dead at 61

Albertson had transient work until he died in 1972, at the age of 61, in a grotesque accident. Now, 14 years later, it appears that Albertson was right about the incident that destroyed him: The FBI manufactured it. The story is told by Frank Donner in the April-May issue of the Civil Liberties Review, a valuable independent magazine published by the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation.

The truth came out by tragic coincidence. Last year a journalist asked the FBI for documents about its past efforts to disrupt a white hate group, such as the Ku Klux Klan. When the papers were released, one was on another subject.

It was a report to bureau officials, dated Jan. 6, 1965, that said a high functionary of the Communist party had been expelled "through our counterintelligence efforts." The name of the "functionary" was deleted at the beginning of the document. But perhaps through clerical error in the release, it was left in further down. The name was Albertson.

### Small Example

The Albertson story is a small example of what went on in Cointelpro, the covert FBI program of J. Edgar Hoover's late years to injure those he disliked. Cointelpro has had less public attention than CIA misadventures and abuse. But in a way it was a special horror: an effort by the U.S. government to set Americans against each other.

Some Cointelpro activities have already come to light: anonymous letters to the spouses of civil rights sympathizers charging infidelity; and some newspapers did then break up, attempts to stir up warfare among black activist groups, and back then, the letter to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. encouraging him to commit suicide. More are expected to be revealed soon in the report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

Cointelpro activities came to an end in 1970 and 1972, according to Justice Department officials. But of course that is not a reason to forget the whole thing. The question now is how to make sure that such horrors do not happen again.

One step has already been taken: the adoption of internal rules by the Justice Department. Well, Attorney General Edward

H. Levi has approved guidelines that restrict the FBI to the function of aiding in enforcement of the law. The next logical step is for Congress to write some rules into permanent statutory form. Public reassurance also requires an official effort to acknowledge and deal with the wrongs done in the Cointelpro program. For example, those who committed abuses might be prosecuted, or disciplined if they are still government employees.

### Tell the Victims

That is not so easy. The Cointelpro files often leave unclear exactly what happened. It would be hard to prove specific criminal offenses, and in most cases the statute of limitations has run out. But Attorney General Levi has been trying to find an appropriate course of action, and a decision is near on one proposal. The idea is to notify all the victims of Cointelpro who can be

identified—tell each one, privately, what was done to him or her. They could then decide what to do or say, or what action to urge on the Justice Department. At least the survivors would know—as the Albertson family would not otherwise have known, but for the accidental release of that paper.

William Albertson's widow said the other day that she had never expected to know the truth, "and I don't think we ever would except for Watergate."

The need for openness is one lesson of Cointelpro. The other is the need for officials to respect the law. In the case of William Albertson, officials took it upon themselves to punish someone who had violated no law. His views were unpopular. But the principle we treasure in the Constitution, Justice Holmes said, is "not free thought for those who agree with us but freedom for the thought that we hate."

## Letters

### Le Monde Replies

The International Herald Tribune printed a New York Times article (NYT, March 26) on the book by Michel Lévy, "Le Monde Tel Qu'il Est," which might well elicit many comments and reservations from us.

We ask you to inform your readers that it is completely false that Jacques Faure, director of Le Monde, threatened to stop the publication of any book by Michel Lévy. Our director did not intervene with any publisher. He asked only that, in conformity with the law, the book "Le Monde" not be printed in Cointelpro letters on the cover.

Allow me to express my surprise that you failed to question us before printing such a falsehood.

ANDRÉ FONTAINE,  
Editor in Chief,  
Le Monde.

### U.S. Employment

One must hope that The New York Times editorial on "Full U.S. Employment" (NYT, March 20-21) is receiving the attention it merits. Indeed, "levels of both unemployment and inflation" are "unacceptably high." Indeed, it is time to challenge the "changing approach of the White House and most of Congress."

It is time, in fact, to shake our entire society out of its complacency. A decade ago we seemed to have realized that a free society could not remain so with minorities within it excluded from participation in its prosperity. We seemed to be moving to change that. Since then the prosperity of all of us has been called in question, and instead of strengthening the numbers of the disadvantaged have been vastly increased, to include a frightening proportion of those reaching adulthood, minority or not. We change the label from "disadvantaged" to "unemployed"—and resign ourselves to the inevitability of the affliction. We should measure our leaders

—all of them, in politics, in the economy, in big labor—by their sensitivity to the national and worldwide emergency which is upon us and the sense of urgency of their reaction. Like all such emergencies, this one calls for creative, cooperative responses in which narrow interests and narrow dogmas must yield.

It is pertinent to remember that it was an international emergency which ended the last secure of permanent mass unemployment in the United States. If we could absorb our unemployed by making them produce for destruction in World War II at the cost of less than runaway inflation, can we not lick unemployment and inflation by making today's unemployed produce for consumption? Why should the free enterprise system not be able, without jeopardy to itself, to duplicate in peace what it essentially accomplished in war? There is no better course for our free society and, incidentally, for the future of world society. Leadership today means to plot an effective course out of unemployment can inflation and to make the world want to follow this course.

MARK PRICEMAN,  
Rhode Saint-Germain, Belgium.

### A Denial

The Washington Post article about Cuban troops in Guyana (NYT, March 13-14) contains a number of inaccuracies concerning our organization.

The American Institute for Free Labor Development has never employed anyone in Guyana or anywhere else named Patrick Tranter, who, according to said article, works for us and sent a report to the Venezuelan Embassy in Guyana indicating the presence of 2,000 Cuban and Chinese troops in his country. We emphatically claim that Mr. Tranter is totally unknown to AFLFD and is not even associated with any organization with which AFLFD works or maintains relations.

Elsewhere in the article, quoting unnamed diplomatic sources, it is falsely alleged that AFLFD has provided cover for CIA activities in the past. AFLFD is totally funded through private contributions, mostly from the

## A Growing Graveyard Of Latin Democracies

By Juan de Onís

BUENOS AIRES.—A manual for the destruction of democracy was written from the exiles of the eight South American countries now under military rule.

In Uruguay, Chile elaborated the "Manual for the destruction of democracy," presented by right-wing extremists as a constitutional change, establishing "nationalist" authoritarianism, and equally opposed to "democracy" and "international Communism."

The prospects for a return to freely elected civilian governments in any of these countries, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru or Ecuador, are remote and uncertain.

### Peron Overthrown

Argentina, which was under military rule from 1966 to 1972, rejoined the "military club" last week when the armed forces ousted the elected President Isabel Peron.

Only Venezuela, the richest country on the continent with its oil income, and Colombia, despite urban and peasant unrest, have managed over the last 15 years to keep their elected civilian governments in office without interruption.

The deterioration and discredit of the political parties results from factors that range from electoral fraud to the irresponsibility of fringe leaders and, above all, factional splits and individual opportunism.

The Peruvian military seized power in 1968 after an election was rigged. The Argentine military twice overthrew elected Presidents, Arturo Frondizi in 1955 and Arturo Illia in 1966, after disputes over electoral deals with the Peronists, who were then outlawed.

### An Alcoholic

The sudden resignation of President João de Silva Quadros of Brazil, seven months after taking office and for no clear reason, and the erratic habits of President Carlos Andrés Bello of Venezuela, an alcoholic, undermined the political movements they headed and inspired the military takeovers.

Factional disputes paralyzed cooperation between the Peruvian Congress and President Fernando Belaunde Terry before he was overthrown in 1962. A last-minute compromise between the Uruguayan Congress and President Juan María Bordaberry ended when Mr. Bordaberry and the military closed Congress, establishing a dictatorship in 1973.

President João Goulart was overthrown in 1964 by the Brazilian military, which is still in power 12 years later, after the break-up of the Social Democratic-Labor party coalition that had kept Mr. Goulart's predecessor, Juscelino Kubitschek, in power for a full term.

President Salvador Allende's government in Chile, overthrown by the military in 1973, was driven to a fatal impasse by the opposition in Congress to his socialist program and by the division between radicals and moderates in his Popular Unity coalition.

Because of the lack of political cohesion among democratic parties, it is commonplace for opposition groups to stimulate the military to seize power.

### Economic Issue

In Venezuela this has not been the case recently, although it was in the past. The two major parties, the Social Democratic Action Democratic and the Christian Socialist Comité Organizado, regularly alternate power through free elections. In Colombia, a bipartisan system of alternation of power was in effect until the late election, assuring balance in government. This system has now been abandoned with the Liberal party in power.

Most South American countries have been trying for the last 20 years to develop their economies through a mixture of private investment, domestic and foreign, and state investment in basic services and social security. The Marxists, with socialism as the goal, have opposed this combination. Except in Chile, the Marxist parties have not been elected to power, but they have been strong in labor unions, the bureaucracy, and in universities. Nationalist sentiments are whipped up against foreign investment, often leading to restrictions, insecurity, and nationalization.

Legitimate social demands often cause weak governments to policies that disregard social, economic, and political problems, leading to widespread dissatisfaction. Revolutionary guerrilla movements have then appeared in almost all these countries.

The military, usually scorned for intervening in politics, often think the system is working badly, too. They take over, as in Chile or Uruguay, with strongly repressive regimes using secret police and torture first against the underground guerrillas and eventually any opposition, or they take over as in Peru with social reform programs and nationalistic economic plans that they believe will pre-empt the Marxist penetration.

### U.S. Encouragement

In some cases, particularly in the overthrow of President Goulart in Brazil and of President Allende in Chile, the military were clearly encouraged by the U.S. government, through the CIA and military advisers, as well as North American business interests.

The authoritarian repressive nature of the military regimes in Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, which have become an issue in the U.S. Congress and academic circles, has generated some second thoughts in the Ford administration about the end results of these interventions.

But as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Brazil indicated some weeks ago, the questions over democracy and human rights don't seriously impair relations. And Mr. Kissinger said he plans to go to Chile in June for a meeting of American foreign ministers.

HARRISON LEWIS,  
Mediana, Malta.

### Lebanon Strife

As civil war rages in Lebanon the UN Security Council once again ignores the serious problems of the Middle East and blames Israel for all its troubles. The attempt by a few Israeli youths to pray at the site of King Solomon's temple and the demonstrations against such prayers by Arab high school students constitute a much more serious threat to world peace than the killings of innocent Lebanese people by foreign military adventures.

There is only one good reason to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to the UN Security Council: To tell them to get out of Lebanon and let the Lebanese people decide their own destiny. Instead the UN invites these murderers as honored guests to hear their complaints against the horrible Jews who allow a few young people to pray at Solomon's temple.

HARRY J. LIPKIN,  
Nahavot, Israel.

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman: John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairman: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher: Robert T. McDonald

Managing Editor: George W. Bates

Editor: Murray W. Siegel

News Editor: Walter K. Taylor

Communications Director: Walter K. Taylor

Subscription Office: 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020

Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and at additional mailing offices.

Postmaster: Send address changes in New York City to Herald Tribune, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020. Send address changes elsewhere to Herald Tribune, P.O. Box 990, New York, N.Y. 10108.

Copyright © 1976 by The New York Times Company. All rights reserved.

Printed in the United States of America

by 11/10/55



## ILAN Glitter Banned in Fall Fashions

By Hebe Dorsey

ILAN, March 29 (UPI)—Italian designers have never been noted for sweeping fashion trends. But they are clever at interpreting the strongest contemporary trends, as witness the ready-to-wear collections here last week.

Designers added another dimension to the European fashion with exceptional fine-knitwear, a different and more vivid palette, superior and generally high-quality fabrics.

For dollar, the Italians always been strongly commensurate the drop of the makes their clothes even of a bargain. American here in droves, are making most of the situation. But

## itch Announce Discovery of mbrandt Work

RECHT, Holland, March 29 (UPI)—A previously unknown painting, believed to be of the Dutch master's work, has been discovered in Holland, a Utrecht museum announced today.

A painting, called "The Baptism of Christ," was first seen two years ago hanging in a family portrait in a house. Experts spent years studying and X-rayed it before deciding it was likely a Rembrandt.

Dr. Defoor, curator of the Catholic Archdiocese museum, would not say how his museum had paid for finding with financial support from the Dutch Rembrandt Society.

The earliest known painting of Christ is dated 1625—one earlier than the new discovery which depicts a Moorish Christ of the Ethiopian queen baptized by the Deacon in Gaza.

It won't last. Most houses are already quoting prices in dollars instead of lire.

The strained social situation has also had its impact. Designers are steering clear of glamour with looks—easy, casual and proletarian—more appropriate to present circumstances. At times the sporty look gets overwhelmingly rough and rugged—with hoods, boots, anoraks, turtlenecks, tunics, goggles, socks, blouses, layer upon layer.

The result is a cross between hiker and hijacker.

Being Careful

The collections are small and the evening look has been played down. "The political climate is explosive," Jean-Baptiste Cammont said. "There are no more balls, no more parties. We must be careful." His collection, includes no evening dresses—only blouses with long skirts.

For Giorgio Armani, one of the most individual talents around, the ultimate aim is to look rich. So he has translated luxury into beautiful Irish tweeds, excellent leather (especially his fake pigskin blouses) and a restrained, clean sporty look. His male models wear jeans and sneakers.

The outdoorsy, relaxed look can be refreshing; it ties up with a so-called ecological look started in Paris by Jean-Charles Castelbajac. The ethnic look comes in second with the accent on South American folkloric. Ponchos and capes in blanket-like fabrics, are everywhere.

The general silhouette is big and blousey with slim skirts and more pants than usual. They are narrow, most of them skin tight, and always tucked into heavy boots.

Big Guns

The three big guns showing in Milan this time were Fendi, Missoni and Milla Schum.

Mrs. Schon has turned out a refreshing collection. Her chief merit: She has adapted to the current, sportier look without losing the purity for which she is known. For the first time, she plays down her flat, double-faced

fabrics—they have a déjà vu feeling—and goes into an English look, with tweeds, houndstooth fabrics, wool stockings, brogues and big, comfortable plaid capes. She also uses shaggy alpaca and fluffy mohair which soften the primeness of her impeccable tailoring.

When Mrs. Schon does the ethnic look, it is neat and pulled together. Her striped shawls have the drama of Peruvian serapes and her black shawl, draped over the shoulder of a black dress, brought down the house at the opening.

Lagerfeld, Fendi

Fendi has a winner in its fur collection designed by Karl Lagerfeld, a man of exceptional talent. He says that the Fendi sisters are the best technicians in the fur industry.

"We have terrific communication," Mr. Lagerfeld said. "I can't explain it. They have a magic touch. They make things for me that no other furrier is even able to visualize."

The result is a hard blow to the classic and conventional. By the time Mr. Lagerfeld has finished cutting, dyeing and mixing pelts, he has created colors and textures unknown to the animal world. Take his bold-de-rose squirrel, for instance.

His main concern, he said, is lightness. So he uses ermine, squirrel, weasel and mole—"I love mole. It's like velvet." Most of these furs, by the way, are expensive.

His line is long, slim and blousey low—not unlike the early car coats of the turn of the century. To Lagerfeld, ostentation has always been vulgar. So he hides sable under leather and shows his fur with woolen socks and flat shoes.

"When you think they (the Fendis) can't do any better, they come back and do it," said Jean Rosenberg, from Bendel's.

The Fendis also had a nugget in their budding ready-to-wear collection—the clothes Lagerfeld did last season to go with the furs. They include simple skirts and raincoats, with contrasting



Lagerfeld design for Fendi: walnut colored ermine.

lining, plaid wool shirts, T-shirts, and a range of bags and luggage with that Grade A quality which gives Fendi one of the best rounded fashion pictures in the world.

Missoni

As for Missoni, the unchallenged giant of Italian fashion, the house still has its tremendous

contemporary impact. However, this time, the collection looking as if the Missonis were marking time, cashing in on their best-sellers and reaching for a wider, younger and somewhat gaudier audience. They have more pants than in the past but the pants often turn into dubious long johns in brilliant colors and worn with spike-heeled shoes.

They also show more solid colors but introduced a new lumber-jacket plaid, a straight lift from the Canadian woodsman. Their newest shape is a long, shell-shaped jacket.

The colorful Missoni outfits themselves this season with purple, green, garnet, prune, magenta, yellow and blue, thrown together with great, if somewhat garish, gusto.

The results, although highly commercial, may disappoint the regular Missoni fan, who expects giant strides every season.

## ROME The Iranian Culinary Spectacular

By Naomi Barry

ROME (UPI)—Their caviar is peerless, everyone agrees. However, Iranians feel that foreigners should know that there is more to the national cuisine than fish roe.

In the first of a series of Persian food festivals abroad, the government sent a gourmet mission to the Grand Hotel in Rome. The country's two most prestigious chefs flew in with sacks of necessities, looking like an advance commissary corps for one of Cyrus's expeditions. Five musicians flew in later to provide the proper "in a Persian Garden" background to the chello kobe.

The cooks arrived with the celebrated Iranian long grain rice, chick peas, split peas, lentils, white beans, red beans, green beans, black beans. Their provisions included pomegranate paste and dried whole lemons that look like walnuts, pickled garlic (popular along the Caspian for warding off the vapors), pistachios, almonds, pungent white goat cheese, two types of yogurt, spices such as saffron and turmeric, macaroni stiffer than the Italians', and Oriental sweets that delighted Herodotus during his travels through the Persian empire.

Just in case, the chefs also brought along a comfortable supply of caviar.

The Roman holiday continues through April 4 and was timed to open with Norooz, the Zoroastrian New Year which corresponds with European spring. Norooz is celebrated with parties, presents and a ceremonious wiping clean of the slate. Smutties created over the past year are erased and everybody makes up. The light hearts that come with armistice are conducive to lots of eating.

Since traditional Persian cuisine is designed for feasting family style, not for tête à tête, a good Norooz table has as much variety as a lavish smorgasbord. From the classic repertoire of 40 sauces to accompany rice it offers a collection of the most fanciful, plus grilled lamb kebabs, boned chickens, a kaleidoscope of hors d'oeuvres, and such seasonal specialties as a soup based on dried plums and apricots suggesting that winter is over. This European Norooz table is drawing every Iranian in town.

In Persian cuisine, a meal without rice is almost unthinkable. Eggplant in some form is another staple. Eggplant kuku, rather like a quiche, is served warm as a main course or cold (and cut in smaller wedges) as an hors d'oeuvre.

Chef Mohammed Djavadi who hails from Teheran, an area renowned

ed for carpets and good cooks, gave me his version of Eggplant Kuku.

### EGGPLANT KUKU

- 4 small eggplants
- 4 eggs
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 5 grams cinnamon
- 5 grams black pepper
- 2 grams saffron
- 10 grams salt
- Peanut oil

Peel eggplants. Cut in horizontal slices and fry in peanut oil. Drain and mash. Combine with beaten eggs and sifted dry ingredients. Smooth the mixture and seal into hot oven for 10 minutes. Cut into wedges. Serve hot or cold.

Djavadi, who normally heads the kitchens of the Tehran Hilton, has an easy way with rice. He gives it two changes of salted water and then lets it sit overnight in a salt water bath. The next day he drains it in a large flat wicker tray and then lowers tray and rice into a quantity of boiling unsalted water. After five minutes, he lifts out the tray and transfers the rice to a pan which he sets into a 400 degree oven for two hours. The result is a perfectly dry and fluffy rice.

He is quick to point out that he is working with the home stuff. "American rice is not bad," he pronounced. "European rice is only good for soup."

(Grand Hotel, 3 Via Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, Rome. Phone: 28-90-11. The full Iranian buffet, served at lunch and dinner, is \$500 lire. Caviar and vodka, 6,500 lire.)

## \$720,000 in Art Stolen in Italy

L'AQUILA, Italy, March 29 (AP)—Paintings worth \$720,000, including a masterpiece by Masaccio, were stolen from the villa of an Italian nobleman near this central Italian town last night, police reported.

The thieves, who also took away some valuable artistic ceramics, acted while Baron Bonanni and his relatives were absent.

Police said the thieves took the most valuable pieces of the baron's collection. The loot included Masaccio's "Head of St. Peter," estimated worth 400 million lire or \$480,000.



Give her a few moments  
in the Caribbean.

Tia Maria

## MUSIC Paris Opéra Launches Into the 'German' Mozart

By David Stevens

PARIS, March 29 (UPI)—Now at Mozart's three major operas are installed in its glory, the Paris Opéra has 1 to the composer's German opera with a new production. Die Entführung aus dem Serail, sung and fully conducted by Karl Böhm, the busiest grand old man in business.

Through the entire cast exudes individuality and as an able Christiane Ede-Pierre's sense was something of a lion. As the house colors of many years' standing, she led the part's notorious technicalities with customary brio. But she also sang with unaccustomed breadth of tone and amplitude of tone feeling, revealing the emotional depth half hidden by the Singspiel surface. Colleagues at the second main event, Friday, were Ryland stepping in for the ailing J. Burrows—a youthful and r. Belmonte, Norma Burrows, a pert and feisty Blonde, Norbert Orth as her clever foil. Kurt Moll's Osmín is a classic, and ennobled in Varona's capacious costumes looked like an enormous ball and, improbably agile and me to gravity. The same he said of his round-topped, flexible singing. Usually, the production is distinguished mainly by the delicious colors of Varona's costumes, rather than by Bernard Dayd's set, which is flexible and serviceable but whose Turkish domes and arches seemed curiously toy-like and wood-textured. Günther Rennert's staging was deft and amusing, but it would likely be much more so if he peeled off a layer or two of gratuitous sight



Christiane Ede-Pierre, Karlheinz Böhm in Paris Opéra production of "Entführung."

Colette Masson.

pages. When Osmín enters putting on an immense water pipe carried by a flunky who immediately takes it away when Osmín begins to sing, you know the hookah had no business there in the first place.

In the pit, Böhm was immensely supportive of the singers, never letting the momentum flag despite generally leisurely tempos that, among other things, allowed the winds in the Opéra's orchestra to distinguish themselves. (In a radio interview, the 80-year-old conductor marveled at the Opéra's orchestra playing wretchedly at rehearsals and gorgeously in performance, a phenomenon he is not the first to notice.)

An unusual family act had the conductor's son, the actor Karlheinz Böhm, playing the spoken role of Pasha Selim. He played it as if he had come fresh from a German production of "Othello," too obtrusive by half and his ultimate clemency unbelievable after so much rage.

"Fanci" has returned to the Paris repertoire, this time in its immense glass and steel structure—like Les Halles or the Crystal Palace—created for last year's production by Max Bignems, but seen only once because of labor troubles. Jorge Lavelli's inventive, ironic and penetrating staging, full of striking theatrical images and metaphors, goes all the more from being in its intended frame. It will probably never be possible to hear the soldiers' chorus again without seeing his battered soldiers accompanied by a brass band of top-hatted bankers. Mirella Freni, Nicolas Gedde and Roger Soyer are back from last year's cast, and in top form, but Tom Krause was not very happily employed as Valentin.

George Balanchine's delightfully irrelevant ballet blanc has been eliminated, or transferred to the ballet repertoire, and as soon as the omission was noticed Saturday by the modern descendants of the Jockey Club there was a terrible brouhaha. Charles MacKerras, smiling broadly, started up the band anyway and played them into submission.

Sir George Solti, whose last visit to Paris resulted in a memorable performance of Mahler's Eighth Symphony, was back last week and once again had the Orchestre de Paris playing as if to the manner born in the same composer's Sixth Symphony. Solti seemed in his element in this work's brutal vigor and grotesque angularities, and the orchestra played with uncommon fullness of tone and with some splendid solo playing from the woodwinds and brass.

Boost for U.K. Cinema  
LONDON, March 29 (UPI)—The British film industry is to be given a huge financial boost by the American film company United Artists, which is planning to make six major films in Britain next year, a spokesman for United Artists said today. It is understood the company will be spending in the region of \$15 million (about \$30 million).

Authors Wanted  
BY N. Y. PUBLISHER  
Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: B-S VANTAGE Press 516 W 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10018, U.S.A.

Baccarat  
The finest in French Crystal since 1764.  
You are cordially invited to visit our Museum and retail showrooms.  
30 bis Rue du Paradis Paris.  
Tel. 770-64-30  
Open Monday-Friday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Saturday, 10-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m.

Also obtainable in selected specialty stores near your home in and outside of France (list and catalogue available on request).

Sponsored by International Herald Tribune, Newsweek International, The Economist and Time in co-operation with Alitalia, Austrian Airlines, British Airways, British Caledonian, Iberia, Lufthansa, Luxair, Sabena, SAS, TAP, Thai International, UTA.

## THE EUROSTYLE STUDY

A system to analyse markets and the national and international media that reach them.

The Eurostyle Study is a study of an important group of consumers. It explores the buying habits of airline users who are purchasers of consumer goods and business services... a study that represents a new approach to pan-European research... a study that transcends national boundaries... a study that pinpoints your prime consumers.

This study successfully segregates purchasers by the amounts they purchase while suggesting how and where your advertising can reach them. (The survey was conducted with over 16,000 completed questionnaires on some 700 airline flights).

These travellers represent a market that has long escaped definition by advertisers and their agencies because it has been so difficult to isolate. But now a universe of almost four million top-level people is disclosed and defined—a universe of men

and women with high buying power and business authority.

Another vital aspect of the study is that it provides the framework for continuous marketing research. More than 8,000 respondents have agreed to participate in The Eurostyle Panel—a sample for future research which will provide even more specific marketing information on any given category and also include a facility for monitoring attitudes.

How do you reach these prime prospects? The Eurostyle Study Report—the key to the system—will introduce you to the computerised analysis capability that can assist in planning your marketing strategy.

For your copy, or copies, of the key to the system, just get in touch with the local office of any of the sponsoring publications.









## loomly Report on U.K. Weakens Sterling

London, March 29 (AP-DJ).—The pound weakened substantially today in reaction to a report by the Cambridge Economic Group, a group of university economists headed by a former governor of the Bank of England, that either import controls or a large-scale devaluation might be needed to bring the balance of payments to a tolerable level by 1980.

## Production Up 1 Per Cent, Unemployment Says

Paris, March 29 (AP-DJ).—In a report on the French economy, the OECD said today that production rose 1.1 per cent in January, but that unemployment was still high.

The OECD report, which is the first of its kind since 1970, said that production rose 1.1 per cent in January, but that unemployment was still high.

The OECD report, which is the first of its kind since 1970, said that production rose 1.1 per cent in January, but that unemployment was still high.

The OECD report, which is the first of its kind since 1970, said that production rose 1.1 per cent in January, but that unemployment was still high.

The OECD report, which is the first of its kind since 1970, said that production rose 1.1 per cent in January, but that unemployment was still high.

The OECD report, which is the first of its kind since 1970, said that production rose 1.1 per cent in January, but that unemployment was still high.

The OECD report, which is the first of its kind since 1970, said that production rose 1.1 per cent in January, but that unemployment was still high.

## It Posts Negligible Profit 107 Million Lire in 1975

Rome, March 29 (AP-DJ).—Italy's largest privately owned concern, posted a negligible profit of 107 million lire (\$125,000) last year, up from a loss of 1 billion lire in 1974.

The company said today it was producing the small 1975 model, but it was not yet profitable.

The company said today it was producing the small 1975 model, but it was not yet profitable.

The company said today it was producing the small 1975 model, but it was not yet profitable.

The company said today it was producing the small 1975 model, but it was not yet profitable.

The company said today it was producing the small 1975 model, but it was not yet profitable.

The company said today it was producing the small 1975 model, but it was not yet profitable.

The company said today it was producing the small 1975 model, but it was not yet profitable.

The company said today it was producing the small 1975 model, but it was not yet profitable.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### IBM to Boost Authorized Shares

International Business Machines Corp. has asked stockholders to approve an increase in the number of authorized shares to 162.5 million from 155.25 million. The additional shares would be available for a new stock-purchase plan for employees that stockholders also will be asked to adopt at the annual meeting April 26. IBM's proxy material also repeats a statement IBM made in January that it would also buy its own stock on the open market for resale to employees. The proxy material does not specify how many shares the company may buy, but a spokesman says directors authorized the purchase of up to the entire 8.5 million shares allotted to the employee purchase plan. The spokesman says the company could not estimate how many shares it may buy in 1976. Besides having additional shares for the new employee plan, IBM says it wants to have shares on hand for "general corporate purposes," but it said it does not have any other present plans for the increased stock.

### VW Dividend Unlikely

Volkswagenwerk managing board director Toni Schmuecker says VW is highly unlikely to pay a dividend for 1976. In an interview with the newspaper Die Welt Mr. Schmuecker says that "we must first make good our loss of blood." VW posted its dividend in 1974 following a net loss of 807.4 million deutsche marks after paying 4.5 DM per share in 1973. Industry sources expect the 1975 net loss to be cut to between 350 million and 380 million DM. VW has already reported that it has been working at a profit since August and should return to the black in 1976. Meanwhile, the company announced it is raising prices an average 45 per cent on its Audi-NSU and VW cars effective immediately. The increases apply only to the West German market.

### Despite Efforts to Find New Energy Sources

## Coal, Oil, Gas to Fuel U.S. Needs in 2000

New York, March 29 (AP-DJ).—Even as researchers work to develop new sources of energy, most analysts agree that coal, oil and natural gas will supply most U.S. energy needs in the year 2000.

Today, nearly 40 per cent of the oil consumed here is imported as crude oil or as refined products. "At anticipated production and consumption rates, we probably will be importing half the oil we consume by the end of the decade," says Howard Blum, chairman of Continental Oil Co.

U.S. petroleum production, currently 8.1 million barrels a day, has fallen since 1970, when it peaked at 9.6 million barrels a day. By 1975, U.S. oil output probably will level off at least temporarily—as new supplies flow from Alaska's North Slope. But unless new fields of the magnitude of the North Slope are found, output will fall again. Even if big new fields are found, energy analysts say the rise in consumption from the nation's modest population growth alone will keep widening the gap between domestic oil supplies and demand.

Coal Output to Double  
If the decline of oil and gas creates most of the gap between the supply of energy and demand, the gap is most likely to be filled by an old fuel—coal. The nation is richly endowed with it, holding at least one-fourth of the world's reserves, more than enough to offset any decline in oil and gas output. But coal will not be cheap. Environmental restraints, a shortage of skilled manpower and the need for capital equipment will make it dear. Even so, output by 2000 is expected at least to double and possibly triple last year's record 640 million tons, and coal may supply more than 25 per cent of total energy demand—as much as, or more than, nuclear power will supply.

TRW, the electronics conglomerate, has done special studies and development work for government agencies in solar energy, geothermal sources, oil-shale potential, coal gasification and large-scale energy storage batteries. Yet John Foster Jr., general manager of TRW's energy systems group, says that "in 2000, we are still going to be using oil, gas and coal and still running nuclear plants."

This is so partly because even dramatic energy discoveries or breakthroughs will require years to become commercially important.

Nuclear Energy No Panacea  
Ten years ago, it seemed easy to predict that a major power source would be nuclear energy. But its costs are escalating, environmentalists are attacking it on a broad front, uranium shortages threaten it, and some people think the world will run out of uranium before it runs out of oil.

Once highly touted "breeder" reactors that would create plutonium for use from their own spent fuel are highly expensive and may never prove economic. There is vigorous and growing opposition to the widespread use of plutonium fuel because of numerous health and safety hazards. Without breeder reactors, some energy researchers say, nuclear power's future is limited.

The future of nuclear fusion is even more speculative, he says. Fusion merges rather than splits atoms to produce energy. A

market. Adam Opel, General Motors West German subsidiary, also announced price increases of an average 4.7 per cent for its models.

### New Match Half as Hot, Twice as Safe

A new safety match that burns only half as hot as present matches and is self-extinguishing has been developed by Diamond Match Co., which says it is the first technologically significant development in the match business in 65 years. The match, called Stoplight, will burn down to only half the length of the match stick and then self-extinguishes, says president Richard Walters. The low burning temperature and self-extinguishing feature diminish the danger of fire if a lighted match accidentally falls on fabric, paper or dry grass, and also reduces the danger of severe burns to children. He says the Stoplight will be introduced in book matches first this fall.

### Outlook 'Good' at General Dynamics

Even though last year's record operating earnings of \$1.1 billion included a nonrecurring gain of \$10.7 million, "there are good prospects" General Dynamics Corp. profits in 1976 will reach a new high, says David Lewis, chairman. Sales will exceed last year's \$2.15 billion, he predicts. In 1975, the diversified aerospace concern also had an extraordinary credit of \$3.4 million. The non-recurring gain reflected the final settlement of claims against the U.S. Navy. "We don't expect any such windfall this year," says Mr. Lewis. Contribution to the favorable outlook, he indicates, will be "continued progress" in the marine operations and improved earnings from production of the P-15 fighter plane. The company is also expecting "a steady increase in international activities" which would include sales of the P-15 to foreign countries.

### Despite Efforts to Find New Energy Sources

## Coal, Oil, Gas to Fuel U.S. Needs in 2000

New York, March 29 (AP-DJ).—Even as researchers work to develop new sources of energy, most analysts agree that coal, oil and natural gas will supply most U.S. energy needs in the year 2000.

Today, nearly 40 per cent of the oil consumed here is imported as crude oil or as refined products. "At anticipated production and consumption rates, we probably will be importing half the oil we consume by the end of the decade," says Howard Blum, chairman of Continental Oil Co.

U.S. petroleum production, currently 8.1 million barrels a day, has fallen since 1970, when it peaked at 9.6 million barrels a day. By 1975, U.S. oil output probably will level off at least temporarily—as new supplies flow from Alaska's North Slope. But unless new fields of the magnitude of the North Slope are found, output will fall again. Even if big new fields are found, energy analysts say the rise in consumption from the nation's modest population growth alone will keep widening the gap between domestic oil supplies and demand.

Coal Output to Double  
If the decline of oil and gas creates most of the gap between the supply of energy and demand, the gap is most likely to be filled by an old fuel—coal. The nation is richly endowed with it, holding at least one-fourth of the world's reserves, more than enough to offset any decline in oil and gas output. But coal will not be cheap. Environmental restraints, a shortage of skilled manpower and the need for capital equipment will make it dear. Even so, output by 2000 is expected at least to double and possibly triple last year's record 640 million tons, and coal may supply more than 25 per cent of total energy demand—as much as, or more than, nuclear power will supply.

TRW, the electronics conglomerate, has done special studies and development work for government agencies in solar energy, geothermal sources, oil-shale potential, coal gasification and large-scale energy storage batteries. Yet John Foster Jr., general manager of TRW's energy systems group, says that "in 2000, we are still going to be using oil, gas and coal and still running nuclear plants."

This is so partly because even dramatic energy discoveries or breakthroughs will require years to become commercially important.

Nuclear Energy No Panacea  
Ten years ago, it seemed easy to predict that a major power source would be nuclear energy. But its costs are escalating, environmentalists are attacking it on a broad front, uranium shortages threaten it, and some people think the world will run out of uranium before it runs out of oil.

Once highly touted "breeder" reactors that would create plutonium for use from their own spent fuel are highly expensive and may never prove economic. There is vigorous and growing opposition to the widespread use of plutonium fuel because of numerous health and safety hazards. Without breeder reactors, some energy researchers say, nuclear power's future is limited.

The future of nuclear fusion is even more speculative, he says. Fusion merges rather than splits atoms to produce energy. A

## Tool Orders Rise 36%; No Major Revival Seen

New York, March 29 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine-tool builders received sharply increased orders in February compared to the depressed levels of the month before and a year earlier, but industry executives do not believe it signals a major rebound in the immediate future.

Orders for machine tools, which are used in shaping most metal parts, rose 36 per cent last month to \$164.8 million from January and more than doubled the \$82.5 million of February 1975, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported over the week end. The February total was the highest for any month since the \$170.4 million of October 1974.

"We have seen an improvement in orders, but we can't say a whole new trend has set in," says an official of Warner & Swasey Co. "We hope that some of the industries that have been slow in ordering until recently will pick up, but there hasn't been a drastic improvement among them yet."

The February order rise reflects three major programs that all fell in one month, industry executives say. Buick division of General Motors ordered equipment for a V-6 engine line, and Caterpillar Tractor and Chrysler each placed major orders for cutting-type machines.

None of those orders was a significant one-time-only spending program, but the grouping of the three major projects in one month distorted February's order figures.

Machine-tool shipments in February dropped 19 per cent from the year-earlier month, reflecting the reduction in backlogs of unfilled orders during the past 18 months. Incoming orders have

run well behind shipment since the final months of 1974. The result has been that company backlogs have declined to the point where many machine-tool builders have not had any choice but to lay off employees and curtail production, or at least reduce the work force through attrition.

February shipments totaled \$175.1 million, down 19 per cent from the year-earlier month.

## Leading Index In U.S. Gains

Washington, March 29 (AP).—The government reported today its index of "leading indicators"—whose movement anticipates economic trends—gained for the fourth straight month in February, but at a slower rate than during the previous month.

The Commerce Department said its composite of a dozen economic statistics climbed 0.8 per cent in February. That compared to a gain of 1.5 per cent in January, which had been the largest increase in six months.

The January figure was revised downward from an original estimate of 2.2 per cent.

The index has been gaining steadily, except for a setback of 0.4 per cent in October. It signals steady economic growth in the months ahead.

The department said the biggest factor in the latest increase was a higher percentage of companies reporting slower deliveries from their suppliers. The percentage reporting slower deliveries climbed from 43 per cent in January to 50 per cent in February. Slower deliveries are taken as a sign of increased demand and quicker economic activity.

In all, eight of the 11 individual indicators available in time for compilation into the February composite showed a gain.

## Capital Outlays In Japan to Rise

Tokyo, March 29 (Reuters).—Major Japanese companies plan to increase capital spending on plant and equipment to 7.18 trillion yen (about \$24 billion) in the fiscal year starting April 1 from an estimated 6.28 trillion yen this year, a survey by the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan showed today.

The current year estimate represents a decline of 2.6 per cent over last year.

The survey, covering 1,038 major companies, showed that steel firms and electric and gas utilities plan especially large increases in spending.

Some export-oriented firms, including precision machinery, electric machinery and motors, are showing signs of resuming substantial capital expenditures, the survey noted.

## Prices Lower, Trading Light On Big Board

New York, March 29 (AP-DJ).—With an eye on the national labor scene, the stock market today backed off moderately in the slowest session since the first week of 1975.

Analysts said many investors appeared to follow a cautious investment policy pending further developments in the threatened strikes by truckers and New York City transit workers at midnight Wednesday.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen declined to comment on whether President Ford would veto the Taft-Hartley Act, which provides for an 80-day cooling off period, if negotiations between the nation's trucking industry and the Teamsters union collapse. The Dow Jones Industrials average, down 2.75 points at 3 p.m., closed at 997.40, down 6.06.

Declines on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered advances by more than an 8-to-5 margin.

Turnover totaled 16 million shares, down from 18.51 million shares Friday, and the lightest since 10.30 million shares changed hands on Jan. 2.

Heavily traded Chemtronics climbed 5 3/4 to 41 1/4 after predicting sharply lower first-quarter profits.

Alexander's, also on the active list, lost 5/8 to 7 7/8.

Koppers dropped 2 to 51. It said it is conducting a worldwide investigation of its operations to check for improper payments.

Also lower were Du Pont, down 1 3/8 to 147; General Electric, off 1 to 82 3/4; Kodak, down 1 1/4 to 115; Potlatch, off 2 3/8 to 57 3/8; Phillips Petroleum, down 1 3/8 to 54 5/8, and Caterpillar, off 1 3/4 to 80 7/8.

Stokely-Van Camp, which reported lower earnings, fell 1 1/2 to 28.

Corning Glass, also responding to bullish earnings, rose 1 3/4 to 68. IBM gained 1 1/4 to 289 1/4.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange declined, with losers topping gains, 415 to 159. Turnover amounted to 56,492 contracts, down from 69,875 contracts Friday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. Options also weakened. The Amex index fell 0.14 to 104.58.

Options volume sagged to 26,939 contracts from 28,446 contracts the previous session.

Wheat, led the downward parade, dropping as much as 7 cents, slightly up from about a 5-cent loss around mid-session.

Commission house selling and rain in the Midwest helped contribute to the loss. Expectations that Brazil and Egypt would tender for wheat this week were not enough to overcome the slump.

## U.S. Dependence on Arabs For Oil Is Rising Sharply

New York, March 29 (AP-DJ).—Although U.S. oil imports have declined slightly since 1973, the percentage of these imports coming from Arab sources has soared, according to a new study released by the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

The study indicates that imports as a share of total U.S. oil demand have increased only fractionally in the last three years, from 38.1 per cent of demand in 1973 to 38.3 per cent in 1974 and 38.7 per cent in 1975.

The report says the reason is that imports as well as demand declined in both 1974 and 1975 but that last year demand dropped more rapidly than imports.

Direct Arab oil supplies were equivalent to nearly 10 per cent of total U.S. demand compared with 6 per cent in 1973. If the Arab oil embargo is included, U.S. dependency on Arab oil rose to 11 per cent in 1975.

Imports of Arab oil in 1975 rose by 66 per cent over 1974, the study noted. However, the 1974 figures were artificially low because of the embargo, which reduced shipments from Arab sources to almost nothing in the first quarter of that year. Nonetheless, imports of Arab oil rose by 49 per cent over 1973, which was very little affected by the embargo.

The study indicated that 25 per cent of total U.S. oil imports came from Arab sources last year, compared with 18 per cent in 1973. In addition, the Arab share rose throughout 1975, reaching 28 per cent in the last quarter.

## Japanese Seek To Float Bonds In Yen Abroad

London, March 29 (Reuters).—Japanese securities houses are informally asking their Finance Ministry for permission to arrange direct placements outside Japan of bonds denominated in yen and issued by international borrowers, banking sources said today.

The request comes at a time of considerable international demand for the yen, set off by the prospects of Japan's economic recovery.

The firmness of the yen this year has heavily increased London dealers' sales of Japanese bonds and shares to oil-exporting countries, the sources said. Also, the Japanese government now welcomes foreign governments building up the yen component of their reserves, provided the investment is non-speculative. Yen international bonds are free of withholding tax to foreign investors.

The request comes at a time of considerable international demand for the yen, set off by the prospects of Japan's economic recovery.

The firmness of the yen this year has heavily increased London dealers' sales of Japanese bonds and shares to oil-exporting countries, the sources said. Also, the Japanese government now welcomes foreign governments building up the yen component of their reserves, provided the investment is non-speculative. Yen international bonds are free of withholding tax to foreign investors.

The request comes at a time of considerable international demand for the yen, set off by the prospects of Japan's economic recovery.

The firmness of the yen this year has heavily increased London dealers' sales of Japanese bonds and shares to oil-exporting countries, the sources said. Also, the Japanese government now welcomes foreign governments building up the yen component of their reserves, provided the investment is non-speculative. Yen international bonds are free of withholding tax to foreign investors.

The request comes at a time of considerable international demand for the yen, set off by the prospects of Japan's economic recovery.

The firmness of the yen this year has heavily increased London dealers' sales of Japanese bonds and shares to oil-exporting countries, the sources said. Also, the Japanese government now welcomes foreign governments building up the yen component of their reserves, provided the investment is non-speculative. Yen international bonds are free of withholding tax to foreign investors.

The request comes at a time of considerable international demand for the yen, set off by the prospects of Japan's economic recovery.

The firmness of the yen this year has heavily increased London dealers' sales of Japanese bonds and shares to oil-exporting countries, the sources said. Also, the Japanese government now welcomes foreign governments building up the yen component of their reserves, provided the investment is non-speculative. Yen international bonds are free of withholding tax to foreign investors.

We know your part of the world.

**GENEVA • BEIRUT  
PARIS • SAO PAULO  
LONDON • BRUSSELS  
NEW YORK • FRANKFURT**

(and other financial centers)

Wherever you do business, Trade Development Bank is at your service with a wide range of international banking facilities. And the kind of priceless expertise you get from people who know your part of the world. Offices or representatives in most principal cities.

**Trade Development Bank**

Member of the Trade Development Bank Holding.  
Assets: US\$ 2,6 billion. Total capital funds employed: in excess of US\$ 250 million.

Key Group offices:  
Geneva: 2, place du Lac  
Paris: 20, place Vendôme  
London: 21, Aldermanbury  
New York: Republic National Bank, 452 Fifth Avenue

Head offices of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

One of the world's great banks.

### Company Reports

Federated Dept. Stores	1975	1976
Revenue	1,224.00	1,046.00
Profits	71.70	53.60
Per Share	1.61	1.21
Year		
Revenue	2,712.90	3,289.10
Profits	157.40	119.00
Per Share	3.34	2.69
Levi Strauss		
First Quarter	1975	1976
Revenue	259.10	261.50
Profits	22.10	4.30
Per Share	1.99	0.48

### New York Stock Exchange

Member firm  
If your firm is interested in getting a portion of N.Y. Stock Exchange member firm's business, write to: New York Stock Exchange, 100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038. For more information, write to: RCA 234923, T. 7301350.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

EXTERNAL US\$ BONDS  
THE WESTON GROUP

makes a market  
in all series

Enquiries to:

8902 ZURICH Stockenstr. 18.  
Tel.: 53711. Tel.: 361350.  
10036 NEW YORK CITY  
500 Fifth Ave.  
Tel.: RCA 234923, T. 7301350.







موتاه من اصول

## U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

**Deutsche Bank**  
Aktiengesellschaft

<b>Amsterdamsche Bank N.V.</b>	<b>Banca Commerciale Italiana</b>	<b>Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas</b>
<b>Crédit Suisse White Weld</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise</b>	<b>Société Générale de Banque S.A.</b>
<b>Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>S. G. Warburg &amp; Co. Ltd.</b>
<b>Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.</b>	<b>Allied Irish Investment Bank</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.</b>
<b>Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.</b>	<b>Banque Nationale de Paris</b>	<b>Barclays Bank International</b> <small>Limited</small>
<b>Commerzbank</b> <small>Aktiengesellschaft</small>	<b>Dresdner Bank</b> <small>Aktiengesellschaft</small>	<b>European Banking Company</b> <small>Limited</small>
<b>First Boston (Europe)</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Hill Samuel &amp; Co.</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Kidder, Peabody International</b> <small>Limited</small>
<b>Kuhn, Loeb &amp; Co. International</b>	<b>Manufacturers Hanover</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Morgan Stanley International</b>
<b>Orion Bank</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Priyatbank</b> <small>Aktienselskab</small>	<b>Smith Barney, Harris Upham &amp; Co.</b> <small>Incorporated</small>
<b>Société Générale</b>		<b>Westdeutsche Landesbank</b> <b>Girozentrale</b>
<b>A. E. Ames &amp; Co.</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Anderssens Bank A/S</b>	<b>Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.</b>
<b>Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.</b>	<b>Julius Baer International</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Banca del Gottardo</b>
<b>Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura</b>	<b>Banca Nazionale del Lavoro</b>	<b>Banca Provinciale Lombarda</b>
<b>Banca della Svizzera Italiana</b>	<b>Banco Ambrosiano</b>	<b>Banco di Roma</b>
<b>Bank of America International</b>	<b>Bank of Bermuda</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft</b> <small>Aktiengesellschaft</small>
<b>Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungefer (Overseas)</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Bank Leo International Ltd.</b>	<b>Bank Mees &amp; Hopp NV</b>
<b>The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.</b>	<b>Bankers Trust International</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur</b>
<b>Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.</b>	<b>Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez</b>	<b>Banque Lambert - Luxembourg S.A.</b>
<b>Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet</b>	<b>Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg</b>	<b>Banque Rothschild</b>
<b>Banque de l'Union Européenne</b>	<b>Banque Worms</b>	<b>Baring Brothers &amp; Co.,</b> <small>Limited</small>
<b>H. Albert de Bary &amp; Co. N.V.</b>	<b>Bayrische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank</b>	<b>Bayrische Landesbank</b> <b>Girozentrale</b>
<b>Bayerische Vereinsbank</b>	<b>Bergen Bank</b>	<b>Berliner Bank</b> <small>Aktiengesellschaft</small>
<b>Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank</b>	<b>Brown Harriman &amp; International Banks Ltd.</b>	<b>Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires</b>
<b>Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations</b>	<b>James Capel &amp; Co.</b>	<b>Cazenove &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse</b>	<b>Citicorp International Bank</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Compagnia Finanziaria Interbancaria S.p.A.</b>
<b>Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG</b>	<b>County Bank</b> <small>Limited</small>	<b>Crédit Commercial de France</b>
<b>Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine</b>	<b>Crédit Industriel et Commercial</b>	<b>Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne</b>
<b>Creditanstalt-Bankverein</b>	<b>Credito Italiano</b>	<b>Daiva Europe N.V.</b>
<b>Den Danske Landmandsbank</b>	<b>Den Danske Provinsbank A/S</b>	<b>Dalbrück &amp; Co.</b>
<b>Den norske Creditbank</b>	<b>DG Bank</b> <small>Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank</small>	<b>Deutsche Girozentrale</b> <b>- Deutsche Kommunalbank -</b>
<b>Dewaav &amp; Associés International S.C.S.</b>	<b>Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation</b>	<b>Dominion Securities Corporation</b>

### Financial Year 1975

a speech to shareholders at the annual general meeting held on 16th March. As the Governor of the Société Générale de Belgique, Mr. P.E. CORBIAU, affirmed his company's faith in the future.

Over the last 5 years, Société Générale de Belgique has invested over B.F. 5,000 million in company shares; in 1975 issued convertible loan bonds for a total of 2,700 million. Applications for these bonds were in excess of the numbers offered. This success proves the high credit rating of Société Générale de Belgique and the confidence placed in it by the investing public both in Belgium and abroad.

The operating profit for 1975 was B.F. 1,409 million; the company paid a dividend of B.F. 175 per share net of Belgian withholding tax and its brake value on March 12, 1976, was about B.F. 21,256 million.

During the year the company's shareholdings had increased by B.F. 1,407 million in line with a policy designed to provide sufficient permanent capital for the further development of firms within the Société Générale de Belgique group, and to strengthen the company's stake in the industries of the future—especially the service sector.

Governor CORBIAU emphasized that the difficulties in raising equity capital through the market must not be underestimated, and even companies whose earning capacity has not been in the long term affected by the present crisis were meeting with these problems.

The annual report set out in detail the factors militat-

ing against company profits, which have in turn resulted in an unprecedented shrinkage in company financing by share issues.

Referring to the current state of business, Governor CORBIAU said that although there is now less anxiety in some industries, the problems of inflation and unemployment were far from being solved and he called for a firm national policy for economic rebirth when the crisis from which the country is beginning to emerge are finally ended.

The Annual Report and the full text of Governor CORBIAU's speech can be obtained from SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE, External Relations Department, Rue Brederode 13, B-1000 Brussels or at BANKQUE BELGE LIMITED, 16 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, London, EC3A 6BT. Tel.: 01-283 1080.



- 1976 -	Stocks and	Sis.	2:30 Ch'ge p.m. prev.	- 1976 -	Stocks and	Sis.	2:30 Ch'ge p.m. prev.	- 1976 -	Stocks and	Sis.	2:30 Ch'ge p.m. prev.	- 1976 -	Stocks and	Sis.	2:30 Ch'ge p.m. prev.
----------	------------	------	--------------------------	----------	------------	------	--------------------------	----------	------------	------	--------------------------	----------	------------	------	--------------------------

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100		
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100			
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100				
6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100					
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100						
8	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100							
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100								
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100									
11	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100										
12	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100											
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100												
14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100													
15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100														
16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100															
17	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																
18	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99																		

## NEW ISSUE

**4¾% Convertible Subordinated Debentures, due January 1, 2001**

**White, Weld & Co.**  
Incorporated

STUTTGART, March 23 (Reuters).—Motorists using heating oil for their vehicles instead of diesel fuel are costing West Ger-

The Bonn government has introduced spot checks to catch

offenders because customs officials say this action is regarded as tax evasion.

## Use of Heating Oil In Cars Upsets Bonn

STUTTGART, March 29 (Reuters).—Motorists using heating oil for their vehicles instead of

diesel fuel are costing West Germany up to 300 million marks (about \$130 million) a year because they pay less tax on it.

The Bonn government has introduced spot checks to catch offenders because customs officials say this action is regarded

**Potato Prices Up 357%**

**In Year in W. Germany**  
COLOGNE, March 29 (UPI).—Potatoes, a favorite food of West

The Rhineland Farming commodities Exchange said today that the prices for grain and

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices on March 25, 1976				Bid		Ask	
The following 11		Bid		Ask		Bid		Ask	
selected									
national		Citicorp Co		54 64		Inbk Wsh		3 1/2 3 7/8	
Securities									
Ps Enter	154 1/2								
Paxior B	12 1/2								
Percol SW	10 1/2								

Bank of America	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2	Petran M	13 1/2	A
Bank of Montreal	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2	Petrolin	21 1/2	A
Bank of New York	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2	Pattison	25 1/2	A
Bank of the South	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2	Phillips L	12 1/2	A
Bank of the West	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2	Piedmont A	4 1/2	A
Bank of the East	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2	Pinkerton	24 1/2	A
Bank of the Middle	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the North	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the South	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the West	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the East	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the Middle	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the North	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the South	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the West	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the East	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the Middle	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the North	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the South	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the West	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the East	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the Middle	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the North	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the South	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the West	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the East	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the Middle	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the North	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the South	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the West	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the East	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the Middle	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the North	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the South	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the West	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the East	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the Middle	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the North	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the South	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the West	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the East	23 1/2	23 1/2	10300	U	2 1/2	23 1/2			
Bank of the Middle	23 1/2	23 1/2	1030						

Bank	50%	50%	Com Ven	5%	14%	Kalender of	18%	18%	Pion Hib	2%
Bk Sy	55%	44%	Com Clr	13%	14%	Kalmer	2	23%	Pistilin	28%
Emr	50%	1%	Comd Sh	23%	25%	Kama	27%	23%	Possals	2%
Wn F	1%	1%	Comr Pa	26%	22%	Kamp A	9%	9%	Prosp	12%
Wn MC	12%	13%	Com Pas	53%	54%	Kate Gre	1	1	Pub S NC	100%
Wn Rks	10%	21%	Crow Co	1%	18	Kayman	2%	31%	Benmet	18%

[illegible]

Reinsu	153	157	DeLoor	14	14	24%	Kash	Yog	167%	171%	Recog	Eq	90%
			DeKib	Ab	32%	33%					Road	Ex	44%
			DeHil	Oil	8%	5%	Lash	IN	22%	23	Robin	MA	75
			DeLoor	C	26%	27					Roson		41%
			DeL	ComT	10%	12%	Land	Res	1	1%	Rouse		41%
			DeF	InBr	30%	31%	Lara	C	26	28	Ruts	Stov	14
							Lin	Beast	15%	15%			

[illegible][illegible]

World	11%	12%	ET&P	EI	18%	10%	Aldrich	21%	23%	Stat Repts	18%
Indv	7	3 1/2	Elect Syst	4	4 1/2	Midco	5	13	14	Ston Hpd	16
Media	5 1/2	5%	Elder	5	4 1/2	Mittler	55	37		Sturgis Sir	5 1/2
Media B	31%	31%	Elec Nucl	9 1/2	9 1/2	Morgan In	26	34		Strawh C	29
MAY	2%	2%	Elec MOOD	1 1/2	2%	Minn Gas	19 1/2	19 1/2		Super EI	6 1/2
MOOD	18%	18%	Energy C	12 1/2	13%	Mas W G	12 1/2	13%			

Enviway	14%	7%	Mutl Pile	16%	17%	TIMES DC	
Empty Cn	10%	3%	Murri Cal	5%	6%	Yampack	34%
ab Tehk	26%	26%	Moore P	17%	8%	Taylor M	19%
Fingerl	7%	7%	More Rss	2%	2%	Tech Pub	9%
Gas Li	13%	13%	Motich A	6%	5%	Tecum P	27%
ard Al	3%	3%				Tennant	41%
nd Hc	13%	14%					

Am Rlt	3%	7%	Fisk's new	22%	25%	Amr Chsr	7%	3%	Trins Co	8%
scrr Fl	25%	25%	Fickner	13%	13%	Amr	11%	12%	Trms O	10%
Fl Auk	4%	9	Fis West	7%	1%	Amrbr			Trns Pd	2%
Flne F	4%	5	Fors O	14%	17%	Narrng Cr	7	2%	Trln OO	19
Lab	40%	41%	Fornett	14%	1%	Nat GAO	9%	18%	Trsn P	15%
Co.			Fotomat	18	14%	Stat Lib	9%	5%		

d Son	87	90	87-1	Frlkin Co	36%	N Seckman	6%	US Andon	6%
Rich	146	7		Frlkin El	8%	Hickson RI	4%	US Brink	4%
Chil Hills	1412	19		Frid Ice	26%	SJ Nam	13	US Trile	12%
Sez AH	3%	4		Gm RIES	2%	Nicker A	22%	Up Pk F	17
Inf	712			Gm EFfr	2%	Nicker B	22%	Vellin Gt	21%
				Gom		Nicker C	22%	WMO Ar	21%

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

100

100-443887-100



هولاء من الأهل

[illegible]

### More Cars in Hungary

**Carl Gewirtz**  
on the Euromarket.  
Every Monday. You can't afford to miss it.  
**International Herald Tribune**

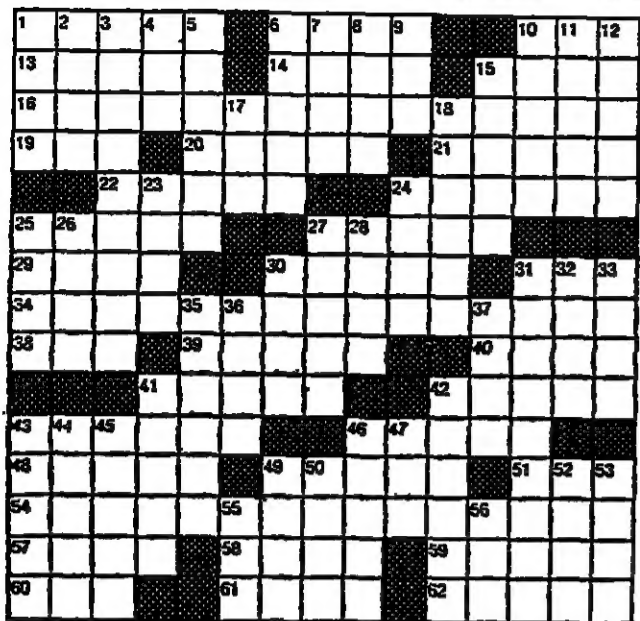
# \$33,000,000

**ARRANGED FOR**

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.



ACROSS		
1	Prolonged look	43 Bacall
6	— cake	46 "The Lady Is a
10	Weaken	48 Magazine
13	Box-score entry	49 edition
14	Tale teller	51 Real bargain
16	Dear, in Italy	52 Quick-trick card
18	Specialist's	54 Friend in need
	opposite	57 Dill herb
19	Traffic-ticket	58 Within: Prefix
	abbr.	59 Mug for
20	Obtuse	Gertrude
21	Incensed	60 Pulpit talk:
22	Blessed or main	abbr.
24	Shred	61 Relative of an
25	Hindu guitars	org.
27	Oil yielder	62 — cotta
28	Relatives of rds.	DOWN
30	Administered	1 Polish assembly
31	Profane, in	2 Kind of door or
	Hawaii	shooter
34	Early American	3 No. 1 on a hate
	settlement	list
35	Random	4 Korean soldier
	quantity	5 Eats away
39	Handled rudely	6 Clue designed
40	Great Barrier	to mislead
	Island	7 Burns
41	Like a moosy	8 — of woe
	trois	9 Pop or modern
42	Forté of Keats	10 Anwar
	or Shelley	
		11 Mountain ridge
		12 Tough question
		15 — blanché
		17 Submerged land
		18 Theater district
		23 Container
		24 Powder
		25 — California
		26 Russian czar
		27 Did mending
		28 Glad or helping
		30 Elder's pride
		31 Stationery item
		32 Numbers
		33 Nautical assent
		34 — humor
		36 Mirror foil
		37 Impend
		41 Impact
		42 Most wan
		43 Prickly fishes
		44 In harmony
		45 Poe's fallen
		house
		46 Western range
		47 Cheer
		49 Part of S.A.R.
		50 Explosives
		52 Cordage fiber
		53 Sicilian sight
		55 Certain
		56 Sault — Marie



	C	F		C	F
ALGAYTE.....		Unavailable	MADRID.....	17	63
AMSTERDAM.....	9	65	MILAN.....	16	61
AVARA.....	10	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	1	45
ATHENS.....	10	24	MOSCOW.....	1	45
BELFIST.....	10	66	MUNICH.....	14	57
BELGRADE.....	10	64	NICE.....	1	46
BERLIN.....	10	Cloudy	PARIS.....	10	61
BRUSSELS.....	11	61	PARIS.....	1	45
BUCHAREST.....	2	36	PARIS.....	17	63
BUDAPEST.....	9	64	PRAGUE.....	1	45
CASABLANCA.....	19	66	ROME.....	18	64
COPENHAGEN.....	5	61	ROME.....	6	41
COSTA DEL SOL.....	9	64	STOCKHOLM.....	4	41
DUBLIN.....	9	48	TEHRAN.....		Unavailable
EDINBURGH.....	9	48	TEL AVIV.....	27	61
FLORENCE.....	18	64	TUNIS.....	16	61
GENOVA.....	10	64	VIENNA.....	19	59
GENOVA.....	14	37	WARSAW.....	14	Cloudy
HELSINKI.....	2	36	WASHINGTON.....	13	55
HONG KONG.....		Unavailable	YOKOHAMA.....	1	41
LAS PALMAS.....	19	66			
LISBON.....	14	37			
LONDON.....	10	64			
LOS ANGELES.....	12	24			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - Canada  
 44 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied

for the MTH. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.			
w  Alexander Fund. ....	\$1.35	(d) KB Income Fund. ....	LP 8
(d) AEP Transcor Int'l Fd. ....	\$5.37	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd. ....	\$11.
(d) Austral. Select Fd. ....	\$0.57 1/2	(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ....	\$12.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co :  
- (d) Baarbood,..... SF20: 23  
SF20: 23

(d) COMBAT	SP138	(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd.	SP43
(d) Grobar	SP332	(w) Lords Int'l Income	SP2
(d) Stockbar	SP900	(w) Luxfund	SP9
(w) Brown Invest.	SP119	(d) Meridianum S&I Fund	SP3
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	SP156		

Can. Gas & Mining Fd.	35.00	101	Neuwhirth Int. Fund	31.00
Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	35.00	102	Neuwhirth Inv. Fund	30.00
d1 A.G.P. Japan Fd.	37.50	103	N.E.A.I.F.	30.00
<b>CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:</b>				
		104	Nippon Fund	34.00
		105	Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	30.00

(w) Capital Int'l.....	\$14.57	(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.....	\$0.
(w) Capital Italia S.A.....	\$8.07	(r) Pegasus Intern'l.....	\$5
d) Capital Renaissance.....	Lb. 146	(d) Putman Intern'l Fund.....	\$22
Capital Overseas Fd.....	\$720.20		

dj	Garantiu Capital Fund	\$27.78	(d) Renta Wnd	\$27.78	LFC
dj	Citadel Fund	\$27.78	(d) Renta Capital Fund	\$27.78	LP4
lj	Cleveland Offshore Fd	\$27.78	(d) Renta Invest	\$27.78	LFC
wj	Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	\$27.78	(d) Safe Fund	\$27.78	M.
wj	Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	\$27.78			
wj	Convert. Fd. Int. C Certs.	\$27.78			

(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.Y.	\$8.81	(e) Nat. Trust Fund	\$10.
<b>CREDIT SUISSE:</b>		(f) Samurai Portfolio	\$F3C.
(d) Canadac	\$F314	Share Realty N.Y.	\$15
		Share International N.Y.	\$4

(1d)	C.S. Bonds	SP61.50	
(1d)	C.S. Bond-Incl.	SP6A.50	
(1d)	Energyval	SP6A.50	
(1d)	Usec	SP61.50	
(1d)	Usec	SP61.50	

SEPPO:

— (E) Sepro (N.A.V.)

(u) Crosby Fund S.A.	34.56	S.M.C. FUNDS:	
(w) D.C.C.	340.80	— (d) CCF Fund	5124
		— (d) Crosby Fund	54
		— (d) I.T.S. Fund N.Y.	5

d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.....	\$12.43	(w) SMI Special Fund.....	DM25
e) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.....	\$12.43		
f) Europe Obligations.....	LFL091	<b>BOFID GROUPE GENEVA:</b>	

NET INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Concentra.....	DM11.50	(17) Partos Sw. R. En.....	SP1.4
(d) In'l. Reutenfond.....	DM11.50	(17) Securwise.....	SP9
		(d) Soros Fund.....	SP14.5
		(17) Star Fund.....	SP1

<b>FIDELITY:</b>		
(w) Fidelity Amer. Adm.	\$17.10	
(w) Fidelity Div. Stks. Tr.	\$5.35	
<b>SWISS BANK CORP.:</b>		
(d) America-Valor.....		\$7.40

(w) Fidelity Equitalia..	\$5.12	(d) Amersano..	SPK
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund..	\$16.57	(d) Japan Portfolio..	SPJ
(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund..	\$27.54	(d) S&P 500 New Ser..	SP500
(d) Fidelity World Fd..	\$11.36	(d) Univ Bond Select..	SPB
(d) Fidelity Divd..	\$21.00	(d) Universal Fund..	SPU

w) First Intern'l Fd.....	\$123.50	(w) Talent Global Fund.....	\$8.
w) First Int'l Realty Sec....	\$17.50	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hoid. (Strs)...	\$75.
d) First Nat'l City Fund....	\$29.95	(w) Tokyo Pac Hoid N.Y.....	\$75.
d) First Security Cap. Fd....	\$7.09	(w) Transpacific Fund.....	\$19.

w	Fleming Fund S.A.....	\$6.98
w	Fleming Japan Fund.....	\$6.63
w	Fon-elix Issue Pr.....	\$7.00
d	Formula Selection Fd.....	\$7.00
d	Frontiers.....	\$10.03

<b>UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:</b>	
- id	Amer U.S. Inv..... \$F
- id	Bond Invest..... \$F

d) Fund of Nations.....	36.01	—	(d) Convert-Inten.....	36.01
d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)...	30.73	—	(d) Eurp Europe Sh.....	36.01
w) Future Australia Fd.....	Ans. 43 61	—	(d) Fon's Swiss Sh.....	36.01
		—	(d) Globinex.....	36.01
		—	(d) Pacific Ind.....	36.01

(w) Berry Int'l Fund.....	\$12 71	(d) Swiss.....	SP7
(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd....	\$26 45	(d) Rometic Int'l.....	SP7
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund.....	\$6 46	(d) Swiss North. Afr. Sh....	SP7
		(d) Swiss Swiss Rv. Exl....	SP7

(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	\$5.25	UNION INVESTMENT, FREEMONT:
(w) Harriman Holdings, NY...	\$5.67	- (d) Atlantifonds...
(i) R.O.I.T. Robot...	\$20.37	- (d) Europafonds...
		- (d) Toffonds...

(c) Ireland		- (d) Caltrans	DMC1.
(d) Interlink		- (e) Caltrans	DMC3.
(d) Interfund S.A.		(f) United Can. Inv. Fd.	
(d) Intermark Fund		(g) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	
(w) Interlink			

(f) Int'l Securities Fund....	\$2.97	(w) Western Growth Fd....	\$7.00
(f) Invest. Atlanticus.....	\$40.70	(w) Western Hedge Fund....	\$1,764.77
(d) Italiafrica S.A. Fund....	\$7.00	(w) Wm. Proprietary N.Y....	\$15.00
(d) Italiafrica Tech. Fd. S.A....	\$7.00	(d) World Equity Grth Fd....	\$427.00
		(d) World-Equity St. Inv....	\$45.00

rl Japan Growth Fund....	\$15.00	(w) Worldwide Securities.....	\$9.30
rl Japan Selection Fund....	\$10.75	(w) Worldwide Special.....	\$9.45
w) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$14.90		

DM — Deutsche Mark; \* — Ex-div

**JARDINE FLEMING:**

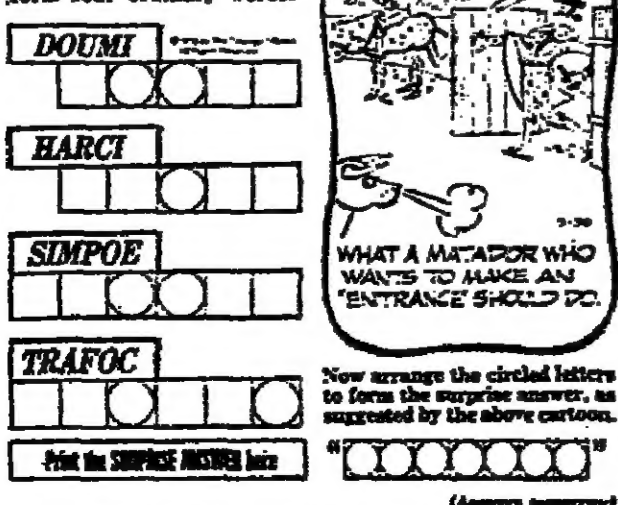
(1) Jardine East. Trust...	\$34.51
(2) Jardine Japan Fund...	242 82

— (1) Jardine Selection NY. \$1.07 + incl. charges \$7.50 to \$1 per unit

**RIP  
KIRBY**



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's: **James ABASH MANGE HECTIC GUIDED**

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"the fleeting Forms and the Decay even of Globe." The sublime, condensed of "awe and terror," might be soothed by the picturesquely tossed sail of "intricacy of variety." Like Jean Cocteau, we said, "The nightingale sings badly," men tried to improve nature, to "collect and epitomize its attractions."

The serpentine became a positive obsession at one time, according to Mr. Hunt and Mr. Will and a stream flowing in a straight line was abhorrent to the eye. Like adolescents, rejecting the

unmannered parents, some of the  
gentry would have nothing to do  
with rude nature, with its "worn  
and bolla, even" and "worn  
and bolla, even" one writer put  
it in "The Genius of the Place"  
there are "heroic" gardens that  
suggest "the great and extracur-  
ricular" in nature and pastoral  
ones "abundant to inspire"  
"the noblest of Whistler's work"  
"should seem to be suggested  
the scene . . . not sought for, not  
labored; and have the force of  
metaphor, free from the details  
of an allegory." If allowed  
to proceed, the garden  
work for horticultural  
manipulation would reduce the garden  
recondite conundrum and be  
no scope for the  
revelry that seems to have  
led a part of the country.

According to William Empson, the chief point of Marvell's poem "The Garden" is "to contrast and reconcile conscious and unconscious states, intuitive and intellectual modes of approach."

debate raged. Should a game simply "alert the senses" and enable one to see the world, with pristine gardens only a kilometer away, temples, ruins, grottoes, motors, mazes, errandways and their own inventions? Homer. Virgil. Spenser. Milton—Locke's "Essay Concerning Understanding"—were all on one side or the other. The many illustrations—"Cathay of the Alps,"

gamut from austere d  
gardens with trees o  
the "patches" worn  
ladies to the deconfe  
crescent nature. The  
of those happy inspir  
find in obscure r  
drawings and pat  
concrete landscape an  
that are too often a  
social history. It show  
ing to come to terms  
conception of themse  
their world right in  
backyard.

The quoted passages  
phases, which are printe  
original spellings are in  
scripture a "delicate and c  
curious" documenting

authors' various "complexion  
soul." For each extract,  
Hunt and Mr. Willis have pre-  
sented a witty and instructive  
introduction, as well as a per-  
fect introduction that is a mastery  
of elegant compactness. Here  
is a mere part of a sentence  
which illustrates the latter they bring  
the entire enterprise: "...  
after the Fall did man have  
to make art to shore a dam-  
nation."

**By Alan True**

ked. If West had played low, declarer would have remained in his hand and followed with diamond ruff.

West chose to put in the jack dummy won and the third round of trumps was won in declarer's hand. Diamonds were continued, and a ruff set up with fifth diamond. A club ruff

available as an entry to cash the last diamond, and two spades were surrendered. Thus South made an overtrick in a contract that usually failed by a trick or two after spades were led.

**NORTH**  
♠ 10882  
♥ AQ942  
♦ Q7

WEST EAST (D)  
 ♠ 53 ♠ AKQ6  
 ♥ 183 ♥ 7K  
 ♦ J1062 ♦ 83  
 ♣ K1054 ♣ Q8732

SOUTH  
 ♠ 174  
 ♥ 10875  
 ♦ AK954  
 ♣ J

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♠	1 ♠	2 ♠	Dbl.
3 ♠	3 ♥	Pass	4 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club-king







## Now the God Factor

## Salk Asks Fast Start On U.S. Flu Effort

Dr. Salk, developer of the first polio vaccine and founder of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies here, supported President Ford's plan to inoculate the entire U.S. population against the swine flu strain, which killed 548,000 persons in the United States and millions around the world in 1918-19.



"He has always supported the president of the United States. But at the same time He can't be responsible for all the decisions a president makes. Americans have a tendency to blame everything that goes wrong in the world on God but He never gets credit when things go right."

## The Patriarch Of a Community For Ex-Addicts

**By Lynn Payer**

who either come to La Boere voluntarily or are sent as an alternative to prison or psychiatric hospitals. In fact, the community has its origins in a "he-who-does-not-work-shall-not-eat" attitude adopted by Engelmaier several years ago when the Engelmaier farm here near Toulouse became a popular spot with the counter-culture.

**Lucien Engelmajer, right, has been successful in a field where successes are few.**



**Lynn Payson.**

Engelmajer's personality, however, tends to make life at La Boëre group therapy 24 hours a day. Lucien, as the ex-addicts call him, is constantly kissing, chewing out or holding audiences with La Boëre residents who crowd around the fireplace in

The most pressing problem, however, is that of money. Classified only as a lodging and not a treatment center, La Boere receives a total of only 53 francs per person a day from the government and functions largely on Lucien's pension, his wife Rena's schoolteacher's salary and on contributions

**PEOPLE:** *Brigitte Bardot*  
*Interrupts a Voyage*

**Brigitte Bardot**  
*back to*

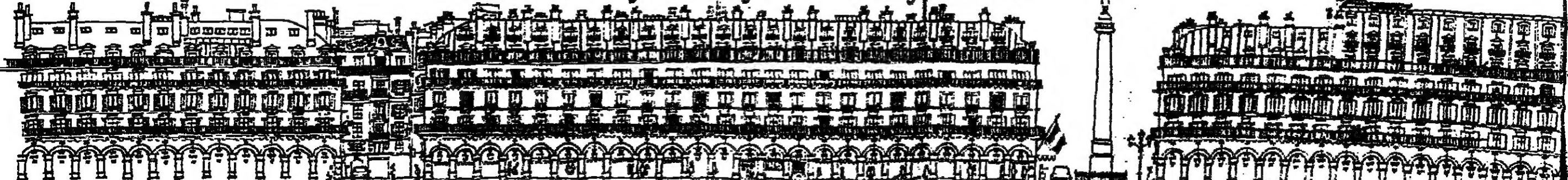
\*\*\*  
Walter Annenberg, former ambassador to Britain, is launching a conservative news service to combat what he terms "the dominantly liberal" news in the United States. Annenberg's Triangle Publications money-maker is TV Guide, but he is also planning to bring out the newsletter two weeks beginning next

Ex-Beatle Paul McCartney and his group, Wings, have postponed a 31-concert tour of the United States because guitarist Denny Laine, 22, slipped in a Paris hotel room and broke his hand. The Wings European tour in Paris Friday was canceled. The U.S. tour was to start in Fort Worth April 8. It has been rescheduled for May 19.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

**Isn't this where you really want to stay, in Paris?**



The magnificent Hotel Inter-Continental Paris, rue de Rivoli & rue de Castiglione. ☎ 260.37.80. Télex 220114 E.

شكرا جليل